

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1978

Established 1887

Moroccans Seize 50 Hostages in Dutch City

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, March 13 (UPI)—Moroccan gunmen today stormed a government building, wounded several people and seized about 50 hostages, demanding the release of Moroccan prisoners and the release of a Dutch politician held in Morocco.

The seizure of the building, which houses the offices of the Dutch provincial government, was the first in a series of attacks on government buildings in the city.

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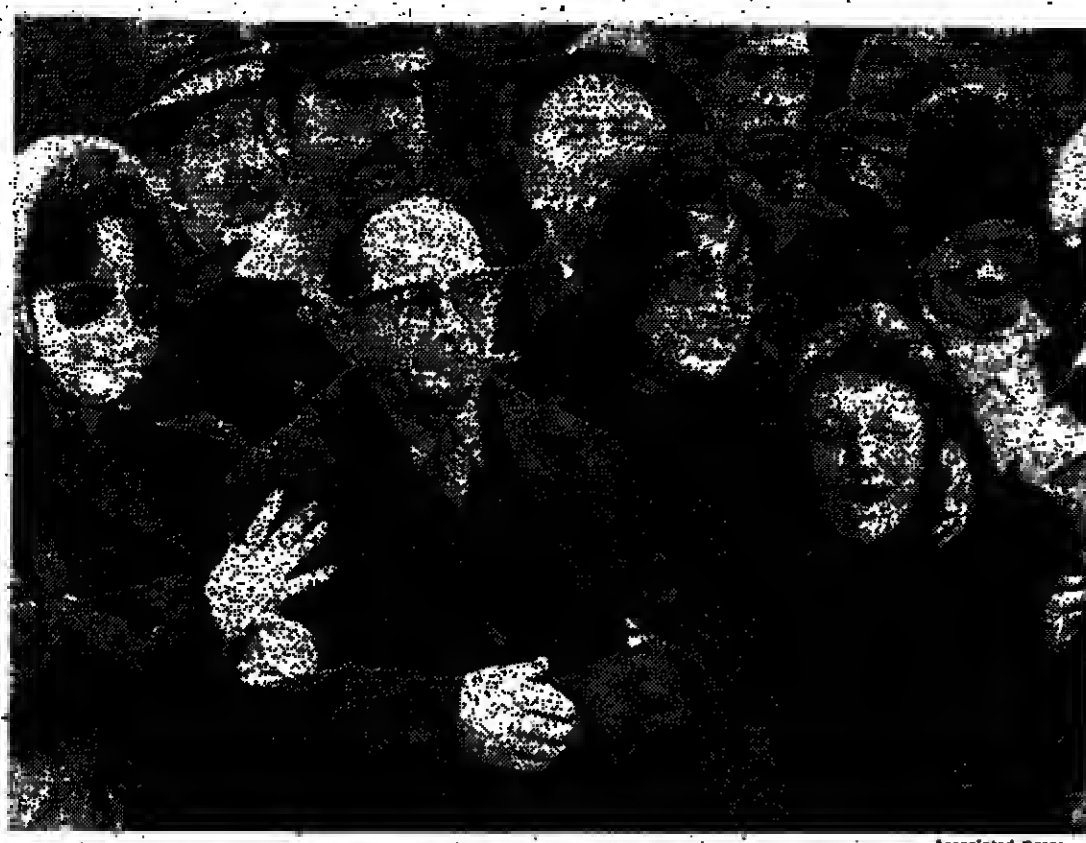
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The family of a victim of the Palestinian terror raid mourning at his funeral in Tel Aviv.

Journey Postponed a Week

Raid Clouds Begin's U.S. Trip

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—Administration officials said yesterday that the chances for significant progress in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's talks with President Carter now de-

layed for a week—have been greatly reduced by Saturday's Palestinian terrorist attack and by the threat of an Israeli military retaliation.

They said that the terrorist raid underscored the need for Middle East settlement, but that for the short run they expected

positions to harden in Israel and probably in Egypt.

It is understood that the United States has asked Israel not to retaliate—an action that would further inflame the Middle East situation.

Difficult Position
The administration finds itself in a difficult position as it tries to use leverage on Israel, U.S. officials said, because of the widespread condemnation of the Palestinian action and sympathy for the Israelis voiced by Mr. Carter.

Yesterday morning, Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel asked Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for a week's postponement of the visit that was to have begun yesterday. It was rescheduled for March 21 and 22.

The Palestinian raid was the first such major incident in three years, and administration officials were clearly concerned that it could obscure just what the Palestine Liberation Organization intended—to set back the prospects for an agreement on the framework for a Middle East settlement.

Originally, the administration had intended the Begin visit to serve as an opportunity for Mr. Carter to speak bluntly on the sharp differences that have arisen in the Middle East negotiations and try to persuade Mr. Begin to compromise on such key issues as eventual Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the settlements in occupied land.

"Let's face it," an official said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Killed in Terrorist Attack

Beach Was a Favorite Spot Of Slain U.S. Photographer

JERUSALEM, March 13 (UPI)—U.S.-born, freelance photographer Gail Rubin was the first target Saturday of 11 Palestinian terrorists. They killed her on the isolated beach where they landed and where she had gone to take pictures of birds.

Miss Rubin, 39, who had lived in New York City before coming to Israel seven years ago, was related to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., by marriage. When she went abroad, she told friends that she anxiously wanted to return home—to Israel.

Her friends said she was a shy, introverted woman who often wandered alone on the beach near the kibbutz of Migdal Michael. It is a nature preserve where storks, pelicans and other rare birds live.

Her photographs were exhibited last year at New York's Jewish Museum, and she wrote poetry to go along with them.

She was planning to return to New York in several months to celebrate her father's 70th birthday and spend a year with her family.

In Washington, Sen. Ribicoff said: "This is a monstrous and indefensible act of terrorism that deserves universal condemnation. My heartfelt sympathies go out to Gail's family, to the families of the other victims and to the people of Israel."

Miss Rubin's father, John Rubin, called her death senseless and asked the world to condemn the Palestinians for the attack. He said that his daughter had been "deeply interested in the Arabs and the Jews. She was just on that beach shooting birds. She was interested in all the Biblical animals."

But early reports from the coalfields indicated that not enough union members were showing up for the first two shifts for production to resume. There were no reports of violence and only isolated cases of picketing, which is specifically banned by the court order.

The union has predicted that

the back-to-work order would be widely ignored by the 160,000 striking miners.

A Justice Department spokesman said that the administration expects that miners gradually will return to work this week. "We believe the bulk of miners will obey the order," said spokesman Mark Sheehan.

He said that by midday federal marshals had served copies of the court order on about 90 per cent of the coal companies and union locals named as defendants.

Responsible Restraint
But he said that officials would exercise "responsible restraint" in enforcing the order. "We don't plan any hasty or ill-considered action. We don't seek any confrontation," Mr. Sheehan said.

Meanwhile, industry and union bargainers said they were making some progress after a weekend of talks, but they are not on the verge of a negotiation breakthrough.

A spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association said that the two sides had no plans to meet face to face today, although "we are continuing to work" on the issues in dispute in separate meetings. Top industry bargainers returned home yesterday, but planned to return here either today or tomorrow.

"We're getting down to the brass tacks . . . to the hard issues," Nicholas Camella, chief industry bargainer, said yesterday as he left the hotel where the weekend talks were held. He said that he was encouraged but added, "We still have a lot of work to do."

Hopes for a swift settlement in the long walkout faded as the two sides recessed yesterday after a brief session in which they agreed that small groups of lower-rank-

Ignoring U.S. Court Order

Thousands of Miners Stay Off Job

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Thousands of miners stayed home today, ignoring a back-to-work court order as coal industry and union negotiators took a day off from bargaining on a contract to end the 98-day coal strike.

The Carter administration was hoping that enough miners would obey a federal judge's back-to-work order so that at least limited mine production could resume to ease the plight of coal-short regions.

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Runoff 'Wide Open'

French Left Vows Unity After Marginal Victory

PARIS, March 13 (UPI)—The French opposition Socialist and Communist parties tonight agreed to present a united front against the ruling center-right coalition parties in Sunday's runoff vote for parliament.

The agreement followed six months of quarreling by the opposition parties, which ran only slightly ahead of the ruling coalition in yesterday's first round of voting.

Communist leader Georges Marchais agreed to Socialist chief Francois Mitterrand's insistence on electoral alliances and Mr. Mitterrand in turn acceded to Communist demands for a political accord.

3-Hour Meeting
The pact was reached in a three-hour meeting at Socialist party headquarters.

Any candidate with at least 12.5 per cent of the first-round vote is eligible for the runoff. But the traditional withdrawals will reduce most of second-round races to direct confrontations between the ruling coalition and the leftist challengers.

Official results gave 46.5 per cent of the popular vote to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ruling coalition, with another 1.9 per cent to groups that are likely to vote for it in the runoff.

The leftist alliance got 45.1 per cent, with another 6.5 per cent going to extreme leftists, ecologists and other minorities likely to vote left in the second round.

This was far short of the 54 per cent predicted for the left in most pre-election opinion polls, or the 52 per cent generally considered necessary for it to win a parliamentary majority.

Communist Meeting
Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist wing of the coalition, also called a meeting to work out cooperation among groups supporting President Giscard d'Estaing. There was no important obstacle and easy bargaining was predicted.

Mr. Chirac said that it would be "illusory and naive to think today that the majority can win the elections without an exceptional effort."

He added that it was "in this spirit" that he proposed to the coalition partners to meet tomorrow to reaffirm "very clearly" the agreements already signed by them.

Even if the left's unity accord works perfectly, the alliance appears poorly placed to win power after its showing in the first round.

Most commentators said the field still is wide open.

The mass-circulation newspaper France-Soir declared that "Nothing has been settled yet."

The liberal Le Monde headlined "The left-wing push in the first round appears insufficient to guarantee a change of majority March 19."

Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the incumbent coalition still can win.

The voting is for a new National Assembly of 491 seats. Noting the huge 83.3-per-cent turnout among the 34.3 million registered voters, Mr. Barre said: "Next Sunday, if the voters go to the polls as massively as yesterday, and if they confirm the results of the first round of voting, France will be spared the grave consequences of the left-wing Common Program."

Mr. Barre, emerging from a strategy session with President Giscard d'Estaing, also said "I am happy about the strengthening of the frame," which gained 1.5 to 3 per cent against other currencies.

When asked if the frame would still be in good shape after the runoff, Mr. Barre replied with an old French expression, "Qui vivra, verra" (whoever lives that long will find out).

Political observers noted that in the final count, the Gaullists edged past the Socialists, 6,451,454 to 6,450,134, or 22.6 to 22.5 per cent, to remain the largest single party in France.

This invalidated Mr. Mitterrand's claim earlier that the Socialists "now are France's No. 1 party."

The Communists won 5,870,340 votes, or 20.5 per cent. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose 6,450,134, or 22.6 to 22.5 per cent, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



French Communist party leader Georges Marchais.

Market Adjustment Predicted

Bonn, U.S. Formalize Dollar Aid

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—As the U.S.-West German plan to stabilize the dollar was announced today, a high Treasury official predicted that the decline of the U.S. currency "has overshot the market" and that nervousness over the dollar will subside.

The U.S.-West German agreement was seen as significant, not only for adding to the credibility of U.S. dollar-proping activities, but for a compromise be-

tween what had been hard and conflicting U.S. and German views on how to cope with the problem.

The agreement, announced by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard, calls for a \$7.5 billion worth of deutsche marks to be supplied available for market-support operations by the Federal Reserve System.

Today's agreement, first hinted at by President Carter last Thursday, doubles to \$4 billion the "swap" agreement between the German Bundesbank and the Federal Reserve System, by which the United States borrows deutsche marks to "intervene" in foreign-exchange markets when the dollar falls sharply.

Intervention Money
The Treasury also arranged to sell to the German central bank \$600 million of its stock of special drawing rights (SDRs). SDRs are a special unit of account distributed by the International Monetary Fund, now worth \$1.22 each. That will add \$740 million worth of deutsche marks for intervention purposes.

And finally, the United States said that it would draw on its reserve position in the IMF (in amounts which are automatically available up to \$5 billion) if still further quantities of foreign exchange are needed for intervention.

"We could go two, three days and make significant progress and then have a breakdown," he said.

The joint statement reiterated

that intervention would take place in a "forceful" manner, but only to counter disorderly market conditions, and not to sustain the dollar at any given specific rate.

U.S. officials ruled out a number of actions widely rumored in the markets last week, including exchange controls, a bond de-denominated in foreign currencies and an "equalization tax" designed to make U.S. investment in foreign securities more costly.

Officials also said that there would be no sales from the Treasury's gold stocks to central banks—as one way of acquiring foreign currencies — "because we're not going to give gold a monetary role."

But officials did not rule out auctions of Treasury gold either here, or abroad. Such a step "is always a possibility," a high official said.

"I think that if people feel and perceive our policy correctly," the Treasury official said, "that even though we are not pegging the rate, that we are concerned about the dollar, we are prepared to act responsibly and have the ability to act responsibly."

But U.S. officials clearly con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Andreotti Takes Oath, Ending Crisis

Italian Regime Is Assured Vote of Confidence

ROME, March 13 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic government took the oath of office today and prepared for an assured vote of confidence with the formal support from the Communists for the first time in 31 years.

The swearing in of Mr. Andreotti and his 20 ministers ended a political crisis that began 56 days ago when the Communists brought down his previous government in an unsuccessful attempt to win seats in the cabinet.

Mr. Andreotti, 59, plans to present his government to Parliament Thursday morning and a ritual debate was to follow on its programs to improve Italy's ailing economy, curb political violence and reduce unemployment.

He was assured of a vote of confidence because of a concession to the Communists that recognizes them as a formal part of

the parliamentary majority—a status that obliges the Marxists to support the government in all key votes.

That concession was made despite U.S. State Department urgings before the crisis began last January that the Christian Democrats should limit Communist influence and reduce it if possible.

U.S. officials warned that the Communists do not share Western democratic principles and that once in the majority they would have greater influence on policy and succeeding administrations would find them difficult to remove.

The last time the Communists took part in an Italian government was in 1947 when the late Premier Alcide De Gasperi ousted them from his cabinet and went on to defeat them in elections the following year.

Politicians are predicting that

the Andreotti government will win a vote of confidence before the end of the month because of its pact with the Communists.

Under the new political arrangement, the government will be supported by the Christian Democrats, Communists and deputies of the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties for a total of 577 votes in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies—the largest majority ever enjoyed by a postwar Italian administration.

Politicians point out, however, that the number of the government's backers in Parliament does not assure it a smooth future—because there are sharp differences between the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

There are remaining differences on tax measures, a leftist proposal for a police union and leftist-backed demands for more liberal abortion legislation.

Troops Reported at Somali Border

Ethiopia Says All Key Ogaden Towns Retaken

ADDIS ABABA, March 13 (UPI)—Ethiopia said today that the troops recaptured virtually every town in the Ogaden region and have reached the border with Somalia.

A military communiqué said that the army, heavily supported by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers, now controlled every important town in the Ogaden except the airstrip at Gode.

It said that troops also had secured virtually the entire length of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad and most road networks and were now at the Somali border in the far north of the Ogaden and in the deep south at Dolo.

Addis Ababa and Moscow repeatedly have assured the United States that Ethiopia would not invade Somalia.

Diplomatic sources reported that the bulk of the Somali Army has already moved back across the border, where troops were reinforcing frontier positions.

British news reports during the weekend said that one-third of Somalia's 25,000 troops had been killed, wounded or captured in the Ethiopian counteroffensive.

Shunning Western calls for a cease-fire, Ethiopia in the last few days continued a push along the main Ogaden routes, capturing Kebrti Dabur, Dolo, Werder, Aware and Soltanayo.

Ethiopian troops also were reportedly closing in on Gode, about 60 miles from the Somali border.

Fuller Rejection Seen
MOSCOW, March 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union indicated yesterday that it would not agree to a withdrawal of its advisers and Cuban troops from Ethiopia, as the United States has urged, in return for the departure of Somali forces from the Ogaden Desert.

It also indicated that it would not support the U.S. proposal for observers from neutral countries to monitor a cease-fire in the region.

The news agency Tass quoted the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry as rejecting both proposals, which official sources in Washington have said were being accepted by the Russians.

U.S. Aides Watch Seal Hunt Open

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 13 (UPI)—Hunters from four vessels spread out across the pack ice north of Newfoundland yesterday to begin the controversial annual baby seal hunt—this time watched by two U.S. congressmen.

Rep. James Jeffords, R-Vt., co-chairman of the congressional Environmental Study Conference, and Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., went to Newfoundland at the invitation of the Greenpeace Organization, an environmentalist group that has led the opposition to the annual hunt.

Actress Pamela Sue Martin and Dr. Patrick Moore, both representing Greenpeace, took the congressmen to the site by helicopter after authorities agreed to give them permits.

Shut in Cultural Revolution

China Shows New Tolerance, Lets Christian Churches Open

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 13 (NYT)—China appears to be allowing some Christian churches that have been closed to Chinese for over a decade to reopen in what may mark a return to a policy of greater religious tolerance.

Analysts here warn that it is too early to say how far this policy may go. But it appears to be another part of Peking's effort to restore society to more normal, orderly ways, and to revive confidence in the Communist regime after years of turmoil.

During the Cultural Revolution, virtually all churches were closed and Protestants and Catholics often came under severe attack for their beliefs. With few exceptions, churches have remained closed since that period, 1966-69.

But diplomatic sources in Peking say that recently a small group of Chinese Roman Catholics appeared at Sunday mass in the capital's Southern Cathedral. It was the first time Chinese had taken part in a regular Sunday service there since the Cultural Revolution.

Letter From Nanking

Similarly, a Chinese in Hong Kong reported that a relative in Nanking had written, saying that the family had participated in a Protestant service there recently.

A diplomat from a Buddhist country in Southeast Asia also was allowed to visit a Buddhist pagoda in Peking recently and was received by the abbot, the first time that such a visit had been arranged in a number of years.

Another indication of Peking's new attitude toward religion occurred at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, when a number of prominent Roman Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist leaders reappeared for the first time since the early 1960s. The conference is a broad-

based, largely symbolic, body that is supposed to represent China's nonparty groups, including national minorities, intellectuals, overseas Chinese, the women's federation and religious groups.

Among those appearing was the Most Rev. Shi Shu-shih, who is ostensibly still the archbishop of Shenyang in the northeast and chairman of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. The Catholic group broke with Rome in 1957 to avoid being charged with subservience to a foreign power.

Other leaders to reappear were Bishop Ting Kuang-hsun, the former president of the Nanking Union Theological Seminary; Liu Liang-mo, former deputy secretary-general of the All-China Conference of Protestant Churches, and, as a special guest, Wu Yi-fang, 88, who before World War II was president of a missionary school in Nanking.

A Vanished Era

These aging delegates largely represent a vanished era in China, before the Communist victory in 1949; they held power in a time when missionaries and foreign countries still played an important role in China.

Most of them had been elected to earlier meetings of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, but analysts here noted that a few had not, among them Lo Kuan-tung, a former leader of the Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai.

In a report to the conference, Hsu Teh-heng, a vice-chairman of the meeting, charged that the so-called radicals, now disgraced, had "undermined the enforcement of policy" toward religion as well as toward overseas Chinese, intellectuals and national minorities. Mr. Hsu's accusation was in line with the recent policy of blaming the country's troubles on the radicals, including Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, rather than on Chairman Mao or the Cultural Revolution.

After Edging Right in First Round

French Left Agrees to Cooperate for Runoff

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent, was described as prudent by its spokesmen at the Elysée palace, who underlined that nothing definite would be decided until the runoff. In addition to the withdrawal of candidates, these factors seemed decisive:

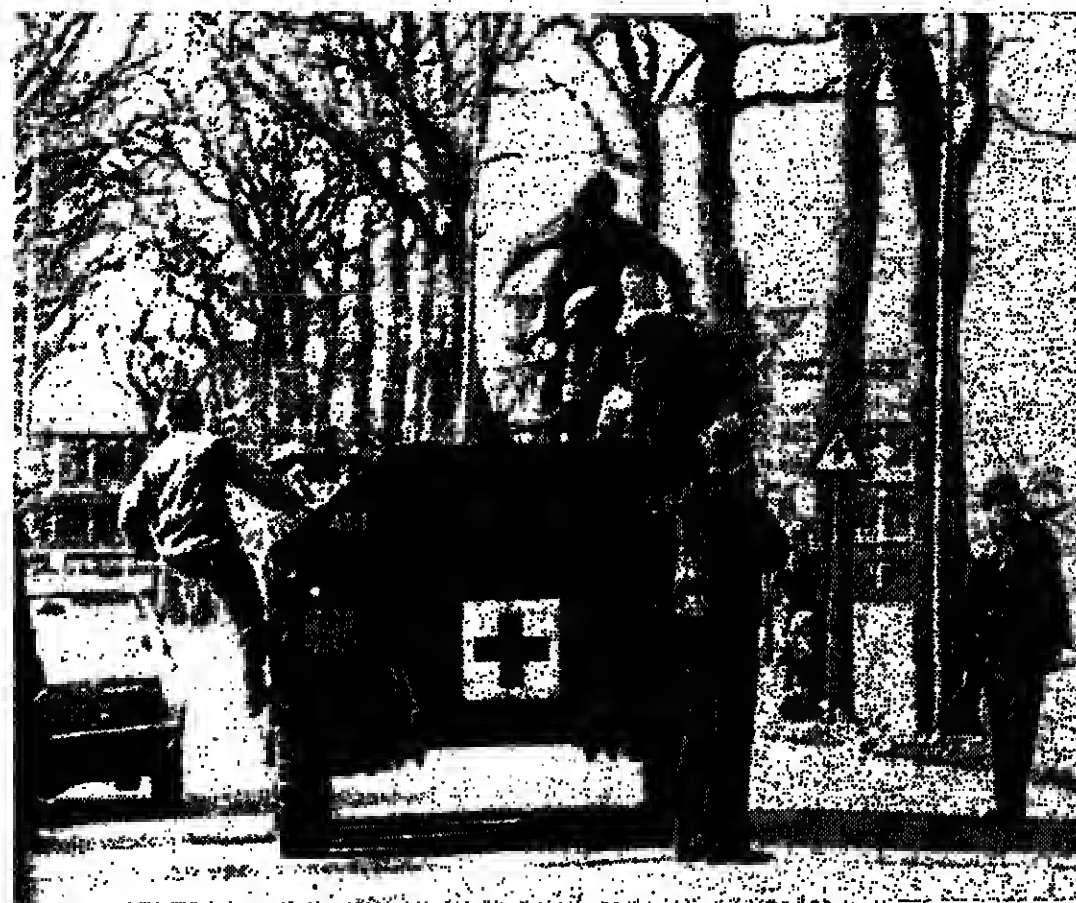
• Whether Socialist voters of the first round, would remain leftist in the second, despite a French tradition of "voting with-

the heart in the first round and the pocketbook in the second."

• Whether moderate minorities such as ecologists swing their support to Socialists or Communists in the second round, as predicted.

The leftist declaration said they "solemnly affirm their determination to work for the establishment of a common majority on a Common Program for a common government of the left."

The declaration went on to list a number of social welfare reforms the left has been demanding, including a 40-per-cent in-



A Dutch military ambulance moving up to the administration building in Assen that was taken over by South Moluccan terrorists who fired wildly into the surrounding streets.

Moluccans Hold 50 Hostages in Dutch City

(Continued from Page 1) the flag of the noncommunist South Moluccan republic from a window.

Crisis Team Created

In The Hague, the government put together a crisis team headed by Premier Dries van Agt, who had been involved as justice minister in four such events. The team summoned prison psychiatrist Dirk Mulder, who was visiting Canada, to join the team at a crisis center installed in Assen. Dr. Mulder has played a key role in ending past Moluccan attacks.

Emergency measures included a tightening of security around the city. A heavy guard was placed at the Indonesian Em-

bassy, Indonesia rules the Moluccas, a group of islands claimed by the extremists as their homeland. Trains and other public transportation were closely guarded to prevent an attempt at a siege similar to last year's.

The terrorists entered the government building firing their guns. Shots could be heard as they moved through the building, rounding up hostages. The provincial governor, Tineke Shiltuis, who may have been a tar-

get, escaped by climbing down a fire hose from her window, officials said.

When Moluccans seized a train and a school near Assen last year, they held about 60 hostages for 19 days until marines made a dawn assault in which six terrorists and two train passengers were killed. That action caused nationwide resentment against the Moluccans because the gunmen had held more than 100 school-

children, whom they later released. Moluccan extremists have for years been conducting an increasingly violent campaign aimed at forcing the Dutch government to support their claims for an independent state in the former Spice Islands.

The extremists are mostly sons of soldiers and officials of the former Dutch East Indies who came here to escape reprisals by Indonesia following that nation's absorption of the Moluccas.

Mr. Eecvit threatened to postpone his Cyprus proposal.

BERN, March 13 (NYT)—Premier Bülent Eecvit of Turkey, continuing his criticism of the Carter administration, threatened yesterday not to submit Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement because, he said, Washington had refused military aid to Turkey.

Mr. Eecvit charged that the Carter administration's refusal to allow Congress to approve a \$1-billion defense agreement with Turkey was encouraging Greek Cypriots to take a hard line on peace initiatives.

"The United States administration has been making things so difficult lately that I have begun to wonder whether it would be helpful and useful for the Turkish administration to put forth its proposals at all," he said.

Last week he met with Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece in nearby Montreux. Mr. Eecvit returned home today.

'Misunderstanding' Seen

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The State Department said today that the statements by Mr. Eecvit were based on an "unfortunate misunderstanding" of remarks by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

A spokesman said the administration's decision on whether to ask Congress to approve a two-year agreement with Turkey would not be linked to Turkish willingness to make concessions over Cyprus.

3 Terrorists' Backers Occupy Dutch Office

THE HAGUE, March 13 (AP)—Supporters of three West German terrorists held in Dutch jails today took over a government office near the Premier's headquarters, but the police said they arrested the 21 demonstrators after an hour. No violence was reported.

The demonstrators occupied a room in the Ministry of General Affairs building, where Premier Andries van Agt has his office. The protesters back the Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof gang. The attack was connected with appeals now before the Dutch Supreme Court for Knut Folkerts, Christoph Wackernagel and Gerd Schneider.

Unesco Meets on Racism

PARIS, March 13 (UPI)—Representatives of countries belonging to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today opened a week-long meeting called to draft a new declaration on race and racial prejudice.

Not to take a stand against the raid, however, would be to risk losing for the Arab cause the sympathy that Mr. Sadat has labored to generate. For the moment, Cairo has tried to sidestep the controversy, although there is a danger that this could have the effect of antagonizing all parties.

In Egypt's initial response, Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghali asked the Israelis not to retaliate for the Palestinian attack, which numbered women and children among its victims. Mr. Ghali emphasized that the incident underscored the need for the peace initiative to continue.

But FLO officials here are braced for retaliation by Israel. One, while declining to say that the raid was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the Egyptian peace effort, noted with satisfaction that Israel's reprisal would be "embarrassing for Sadat." Such a development would be likely to poison the atmosphere for negotiations, a point that has not been lost on the Palestinians.

An Israeli foray against Palestinian bases in Lebanon, for example, could erupt into large-scale fighting that would wipe out Mr. Sadat's peace efforts.

Syria, which maintains 30,000 troops in Lebanon as a post-civil war peacekeeping force, might be hard put not to join the fighting. And analysts believe that if the conflict widened, Lebanese Christian militia groups might ally themselves openly with Israel in

U.S. Aides Believe Raid Limits Hope of Gains in Begin Visit

(Continued from Page 1) yesterday, "the mood is completely different. Everything will be colored by the bus attack."

What that official and others meant was that the administration now expects Prime Minister Begin to be more intransigent on the West Bank question and to protest more strongly against proposals for a Palestinian homeland.

For Israel, the incident dramatized the need for strong security and demonstrated again that the PLO cannot be trusted. The view expressed privately by some administration officials is that the latest terrorist action underscored the need to find a Middle East solution that protects Israel's security interests and obliges the Arab states to prevent such incidents.

But these officials acknowledged that this view could be overshadowed by the Israeli desire for revenge.

The Israeli administration officials said, will probably respond in two days to the Palestinian action.

The first already under way is to send diplomatic notes to friendly nations that also confer diplomatic status on the PLO, asking them to withdraw such status. "This does not apply to the United States. The other is the expected retaliation."

Some Middle East experts said they hoped that the Israelis could be restrained in their response so as not to put Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the position of having to denounce the

Cairo in an Awkward Position

Sadat Seen Target in Tel Aviv Raid

by Christopher S. Wren

BEIRUT, March 13 (NYT)—The Palestinian guerrilla raid in Israel Saturday has dealt a severe blow to the peace initiative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at a time when his efforts are already on a precarious footing.

There is little doubt among analysts here that Mr. Sadat's initiative was at least a secondary target of the raid, which was among the most costly in terms of lives since Israel was founded. A statement by the Palestine Liberation Organization implied that the raid had been a warning not to leave the PLO out of a peace settlement. But it also amounted to a rejection of the conciliatory stance that Mr. Sadat has adopted in trying to open a dialogue between Israel and the Arabs.

The raid has already put Egypt in an awkward position. To condemn the action, as the United States and France have done, would be to alienate other Arab nations at a time when Mr. Sadat can ill afford to make more enemies. A result of such a condemnation might be a total break with the PLO, a development that Cairo has tried to avoid.

Not to take a stand against the raid, however, would be to risk losing for the Arab cause the sympathy that Mr. Sadat has labored to generate. For the moment, Cairo has tried to sidestep the controversy, although there is a danger that this could have the effect of antagonizing all parties.

Underestimated Need

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the hope of wiping out their Palestinian enemies.

Egypt had wanted the Carter administration to put new pressure on Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin this week to soften his tough line. But when Mr. Begin finally makes his Washington trip, which has been postponed because of the raid, he is expected to find more, not less, sympathy among Americans for his contention that Israel would risk annihilation by withdrawing from all occupied Arab land and allowing a Palestinian homeland to be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan River, as Egypt has demanded.

What has become apparent is Mr. Sadat's inability to exert any real control over the Palestinians.

and there seems to be little if any appreciation among Palestinian officials for his efforts on behalf of their cause. A few concede privately that his motive are worthwhile, but they argue that collaboration with Israel is too high a price.

The latest incident may increase pressure on Mr. Sadat to give up trying to help the Palestinians and begin working out a separate peace with Israel.

Palestinians here in Beirut meanwhile, have indicated that there will be more guerrilla attacks inside Israel. If they occur and if Israel retaliates, the ultimate casualty will be the peace initiative that Mr. Sadat launched with such high hopes only four months ago.

Support Grows for Reprisal

Begin Urges Western Nations To Expel Diplomats of PLO

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 13 (NYT)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today called on Western countries housing offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization to close them and expel the PLO representatives because of the weekend attack by Palestinian commandos in which 31 Israelis and a resident American were killed and 76 citizens were wounded.

In a speech to the Israeli parliament, or Knesset, Mr. Begin again hinted that a retaliatory strike would be made. There is growing sentiment in Israel to retaliate for the attack Saturday along the densely populated Haifa-Tel Aviv corridor.

Newspapers, even leftist ones, supported such a move in editorial today. The mood in the Knesset was one of anger and outrage over the raid.

Security Probe

Mr. Begin told the Knesset that two committees, one civilian and one military, were being established to investigate Israel's security network and to probe the role of the police and the military in quelling the raid.

Yesterday, Mr. Begin said that 31 Israelis had been killed. But Israeli police today revised the figure to 21 Israelis and one American killed. The toll included 19 who were burned to death in a hijacked bus that exploded during a terrorist shoot-out with the police and the military. Nine Palestinian guerrillas were killed and two captured.

There is growing consternation here over the efficacy of Israel's security methods since the attackers were able to land without being detected by naval surveillance systems and to make their way in a hijacked bus on one of Israel's busiest highways, the Tel Aviv-Haifa road.

Mr. Begin also criticized the Soviet Union in his Knesset speech, accusing the Russians of complicity in the attack because the raiders were equipped with Soviet weapons.

He urged Western nations which are receptive to the PLO to re-examine their policies in light of the raid. The PLO seeks the dismantling of the Jewish state. He also criticized Arab nations for applauding the assault, saying that their response had robbed them of their humanity.

"We will defend our citizens, our wives and our children," Mr. Begin said, adding that "nations who suffer the presence of this organization of murderers on their soil and even encourage them will have to settle their accounts with God and man."

"We will cut out the evil arm," Mr. Begin said. "Attempts to

destroy the Jewish people in the homeland will be thwarted. We shall not accept in any nation that an evil hand can be raised upon the head of any Jewish woman or child."

Mr. Begin received support from the political opposition. Former foreign minister Yigal Allon, a member of the Labor party, said during the parliamentary debate, "We cannot let this go unavenged. We should make use of active defenses in order to break the strength of the PLO."

Speculation on a reprisal raid centered on a possible air strike in southern Lebanon. Palestinian Arabs have regrouped there and Israel has sided Lebanon's Christian militia in their fight with the Palestinians.

The Israeli police said today that the Arab raiders, who came ashore in two rubber rafts powered by outboard motors, had been launched by a mother ship. According to the police, the attackers got lost at sea and one of the rafts capsized, drowning two of the raiders.

Beirut Urges Talks to Bar Israeli Attack

BEIRUT, March 13 (AP)—Lebanon appealed today for the power talks in an effort to have off an Israeli reprisal for Saturday's Palestinian attack.

An official announcement said that Defense and Foreign Minister Elias Hrawi announced the ambassador of the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China for talks on Israeli charges that Lebanon was responsible for the raid.

Meanwhile, Salah Khatat, second-in-command to Yasser Arafat in the al-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla group, warned that "coming days will see more guerrilla raids deeper inside Palestine."

Khatat told the Qatari news agency in Doha that the new raids "will have the same intensity" as Saturday's Fatah operation on the coastal road north of Tel Aviv.

[UPI] reported that the Palestine Liberation Organization denied the statement attributed to Mr. Khatat, who also known as Abu Iyad, that the attacks would follow.

Responsibility Denied

Both Mr. Butros and President Selim al-Hosni said that Lebanon had nothing to do with the Palestinian raid.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that the raid was a "deliberate attempt to sabotage the Egyptian peace effort," and that Lebanon was responsible.

"This is unfair," said Mr. Hrawi. "Lebanon was not involved in any way."

The bulk of guerrilla forces in the Middle East are believed quartered in Lebanon. The presence was one of the reasons for the 19-month civil war in that nation's capital, Beirut, which began in 1975.

Israel has always retaliated against major guerrilla attacks. The counterattack was in November when Israeli planes leveled small villages near Lebanon's client city of Tyre, killing 70 persons in retaliation for guerrilla rocket attacks that killed 83 Israelis in the northern beach resort of Nahariya.

Troop Clashes

Beirut newspapers claimed that Israel was now massing troops and armor along much of its 19-kilometer frontier with Lebanon. They said that Israel may mount a three-pronged attack involving a tank thrust against guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon, a naval bombardment of Tyre and air strikes against refugee camps in Beirut.

Tyre is the main arms support for the guerrillas. A 19-kilometer Israeli border with Arafat's high command operations room.

Mahmoud Lohani, PLO spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Saturday's raid was "a warning that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the complete withdrawal of the PLO leadership from the region," he said.

Blast Kills 2 Canadians

MUNSTER, West Germany, March 13 (AP)—Two Canadian soldiers were killed and five injured today when an artillery shell exploded prematurely during live-fire training in north Germany, an army spokesman said.

TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.55
13.45	BOSTON	15.35
13.45	CHICAGO	19.19
12.45	WASHINGTON	15.40
11.40	LOS ANGELES	16.15
11.40	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53

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SMALL WONDER—Eric Portland, 6, a kindergarten pupil, ponders his next move during a chess tournament held in Binghamton, N.Y., in which 150 schoolchildren participated. The tournament was part of the 11th Scholastic Chess Championships.

Especially Among Women in U.S.

College Drinking Reported Up in 25 Years

By Edward B. Fiske

BOSTON, March 13 (NYT).—The use of alcohol by U.S. college students has substantially increased in the last 25 years, especially among women, and most students establish their drinking patterns while in high school, according to a study published by the Medical Foundation.

There is also a "high correlation between drinking and the use of cigarettes, marijuana and hard drugs," said Henry Wechsler, who directed the study for the voluntary research in the health area.

The study, conducted last spring at 34 New England colleges, was released Friday at a two-day conference here. It also reflects findings from elsewhere in the United States, said Howard Blane of the University of Pittsburgh.

He told the conference that while alcohol consumption on campus was higher now than just after World War II, there had been "no consistent upward or downward trend in college drinking during the past decade or so."

More Awareness

The big change has been in the attention the issue is attracting, he said, suggesting that this results in part from the fact that with the reduced concern about "drug use on campus, administrators have become more aware of drinking-related problems" that were previously ignored.

The Medical Foundation received completed questionnaires

Outlook for Jobs Better for College Graduates in U.S.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 13 (AP).—Job prospects for some college graduates—especially those with engineering degrees and for women—have improved for the second consecutive year, according to a survey by the College Placement Council.

The survey also said that for the second year in a row, job opportunities were more plentiful for bachelor degree holders than for graduates with advanced degrees.

Based on responses from 158 colleges throughout the country, the survey showed that the number of job offers made to bachelor candidates by business, industrial and government employers was up 31 per cent over last year.

"However, the outlook for graduate-degree candidates is less promising," the report said. "Offers to masters candidates are 5 per cent fewer than the number reported last March, while those to doctors, candidates are about at the same point as a year ago."

According to the survey, 57 per cent of all job offers to students with bachelor degrees were in the engineering field. Job offers in science-related fields were up 35 per cent over last year and opportunities in business-related jobs increased by 18 per cent, the survey said.

American Glider Pilot Killed in Italy Crash

AOSTA, Italy, March 13 (UPI).—Police said that an American glider pilot was killed yesterday when his craft crashed into a mountain near this northwest Italy town.

They said John Norris, 33, a Michigan native who had been living in Hamburg, was killed when his glider crashed after entering a strong current of air.

Visit by Caramanlis

COPENHAGEN, March 13 (AP).—Greece's Premier Constantine Karamanlis will pay an official visit to Denmark March 30-31 at the invitation of Premier Anker Joergensen, the government announced today.

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON (WP).—What many perceive as a groundswell of conservatism in the United States—a new right, as it has been called—may instead be only an expression of extreme dissatisfaction with the federal government, a Washington Post poll suggests.

There may be no new right at all. On issue after issue, Americans appear to have hardly shifted their positions in the last 10 years.

At the same time, however, disenchantment with government performance, once expressed mainly by ideologues of the right, has risen dramatically in all groups—liberal, moderate and conservative.

In short, until they feel the government has shaped up, it appears, many Americans of all persuasions have adopted a conservative mood, but not conservative positions on issues.

The Post's findings generally coincide with a statement by a Georgia Democratic congressman, Elliott Levitas, who has strongly criticized government programs that are often considered liberal.

"We have not seen an abandonment of the idea of liberalism," Rep. Levitas said. "People are just as concerned about ideals and goals today as they were 20 or 30 or 40 years ago. What they have become jaded and cynical about is the ability of government to meet those goals."

Doubt Cast

The Post's findings cast doubt on the assertion by rightist groups that the time is ripe for conservative candidates to unseat liberal or moderate incumbents in this year's House and Senate elections.

John Sears, who managed Ronald Reagan's campaign for

Scientist in Chile Adds 2 Asteroids To Growing List

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—Two more minor planets, or asteroids, whose orbits bring them close to the earth have been discovered in recent weeks, bringing to almost two dozen the number of such bodies detected.

The discovery reinforces the growing suspicion that such bodies and planets of the inner solar system still collide, although far less frequently than when the planets were young, and leave craters many miles in diameter. Most such craters on earth have become inconspicuous through erosion and other geologic processes.

One of the new asteroids, roughly a half-mile wide, came within 12 million miles of earth last Wednesday. The other, slightly smaller, will be only 8 million miles away this Wednesday. The implication is that, when the timetables of orbital motion are different, asteroids may someday come much closer to earth.

The two "new" asteroids were discovered by Dr. Hans-Erich Schuster of the European Southern Observatory at La Silla, Chile. His observations were then used by Dr. Brian Marsden of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., to calculate their orbits.

Boxer's Killer Gets Two Years in Prison

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 13 (AP).—William Bryner, 32, has been sentenced to two years in prison for the fatal shooting of Argentine heavyweight boxer Oscar Bonavena on May 22, 1976. Bryner had pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of voluntary manslaughter.

In pronouncing sentence Friday, District Judge Frank Gregory said that he did not believe that Bryner deliberately killed Mr. Bonavena, because he lacked shooting skill and is blind in one eye.

Extreme Dissatisfaction With Washington Cited

Poll Finds Conservative Mood No Move to Right in U.S.

president in 1976, said that he agrees with that conclusion. Despite his ties to one of the most conservative leaders in the country, Mr. Sears said that he sees no signs that U.S. voters are about to accept candidates who appear committed to an ideology.

Citing a far-rightist challenge to the third-ranking Republican in the House leadership, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, Mr. Sears said: "If Anderson loses, it will be more the fact that he is out-putting on a good campaign than his opponent's political philosophy that accounts for it."

The Post's poll was conducted at the end of January, when 1,519 persons, selected at random, were interviewed by telephone. The results were compared with responses to similar questions that have been asked by opinion researchers in the last 40 years.

While it is impossible to extract the full diversity and complexity of the public's attitudes from these polls, certain patterns emerge. For example, according to surveys conducted by the University of Michigan, the number of Americans who said that they did not trust the federal government to do what is right more than doubled from 1968 to 1976, from 30 per cent to 63 per cent.

Too Powerful

The number who said that the government wasted their tax dollars rose from approximately half to three-quarters of the population, and those who said that

the federal government was getting too powerful climbed from 42 to 69 per cent.

At the same time, opinion on government objectives has remained virtually stable. On issues ranging from social welfare to abortion to national health insurance to law and order, the proportion of liberal and conservative responses has essentially stayed the same.

Attitudes on social welfare issues have been perhaps the most stable. Since the New Deal, Americans have supported full employment, housing, medical care and other so-called liberal programs, by steady ratios of 2 to 1. The Post poll shows a similar sentiment.

Along with it, however, has

existed a resistance to innovations. Thus, while 65 per cent of the respondents said that they agreed that the government should substantially reduce the income gap between rich and poor, 58 per cent said that they were opposed to substituting a guaranteed-income plan for the current welfare system—a level of opposition similar to that of earlier polls.

When faced with the choice of expanding social programs or cutting government spending to balance the budget, the U.S. public has been almost equally divided in recent years. In 1975, the Gallup organization found 42 per cent for balancing the budget, 46 per cent for more social programs. In 1976, a CBS-New York Times poll found a 43-to-46-

per-cent split along the same lines. The Post poll is virtually identical, with a 43-to-47-per-cent proportion.

On racial issues, the polls have shown a marked acceptance of the principles of equality since World War II. However, the majority is reluctant to support government programs aimed at enforcing racial equality.

In only one area do The Post's poll and other polls suggest significant change in the last decade. That is a liberal direction on what might be called lifestyle questions. On penalties for marijuana use, on the right of homosexuals to self pornography, on the role of women in society, there has been an unmistakable movement toward a more tolerant or liberal view.

Panel Urges VOA To Shift Focus

WASHINGTON, March 13 (NYT).—An independent panel set up to examine the role of foreign correspondents of the Voice of America has recommended that the government's overseas broadcasting system shift its reporters to the "developing, underdeveloped and Communist areas of the world."

The committee's report urged that the VOA's correspondents in such places as London, Paris, Brussels and other capitals of the developed world be transferred to Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe. It said that the developed areas are already adequately covered by the commercial wire services and newspapers' foreign services.

The group also urged that the status of VOA correspondents "be as close as possible to that of correspondents of commercial American press and broadcasting organizations." This would mean that VOA correspondents would use regular, not government, passports, apply for journalistic visas, and give up their diplomatic privileges.

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12.00	NEW YORK	14.35	NON STOP
16.45	NEW YORK	19.45	NON STOP
11.05	BOSTON	13.10	NON STOP
11.05	PHILADELPHIA	15.22	DIRECT
12.30	CHICAGO	15.00	NON STOP
13.10	LOS ANGELES	16.15	NON STOP
13.10	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53	DIRECT

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HEW Study's Finding

Plans on Social Security Aid to U.S. Women Called Costly

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—Proposed women's rights amendments to the Social Security Act could cost from \$4.5 billion to \$19.7 billion a year and force a rise in Social Security taxes, according to a study by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A task force appointed by Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. examined ways of altering Social Security to answer complaints that some women are being cheated on benefits, because no credits are given for the time spent taking care of home and children.

The plans studied would either give them "homemaker" credits or make their husbands split earnings credits with them so they would have an independent right to Social Security benefits.

The study made no recommendation and did not spell out the costs of each proposal. But an

appendix listed estimates of the cost of each plan as a long-range actuarial percentage of payrolls subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

Most Expensive Plan
Based on the \$1-trillion national taxable payroll expected in about a year, the most expensive proposal, a version of the bill being sponsored by Reps. Don Fraser, D-Minn., and Martha Keys, D-Kan., would cost 1.97 per cent of payroll, or \$19.7 billion a year, when fully phased in.

To finance this, the employer and employee—in the case of a worker making \$10,000 a year—who now pay \$906 a year each in Social Security taxes, would have to raise their contributions by about \$98.50 each.

Rep. Fraser said that he considered the HEW estimates too high, superficial and based on erroneous assumptions about how his plan would work.

The Fraser-Keys plan is

designed for the period in which a woman stays home and takes care of house and children either full-time or part-time. It adds up the earnings of the husband and wife—even when the wife earns nothing—and then splits the earnings total as joint property, giving half to each.

Alternatively, each could receive wage credits toward retirement equal to 75 per cent of the total taxed earnings of the higher-paid of the two. Because of the way benefits are structured and eligibility is figured, this would result in higher total benefits than under the current system.

The woman would have her earnings record and be entitled to benefits even if she stayed home throughout her married life. She would not have to depend on receiving a wife's benefits—equal to 50 per cent of her husband's—after he retired. If they were divorced, she would get her own benefits and they

would be equal to his, since each would have half of the total earnings credit.

The plan is being revised to cut costs without losing this basic income-splitting principle.

Other Proposals
Other proposals studied included:

• Plans to give a woman "homemaker credits" for keeping house, just as if she had worked in a job subject to the Social Security tax. One plan bases the credits on the minimum wage and would cost 0.52 per cent of the payroll, or \$5.2 billion. The other bases credits on the median wage for women in paid jobs and would cost 0.62 per cent, or \$6.2 billion.

• A working spouse's benefit plan, designed by Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee. It would supplement the income of a working wife whose retirement benefits, based on her earnings, are less than the 50-per-cent spouse's benefit she would have received on her husband's retirement if she had never worked. She would be given the larger of either her earned benefit or her benefit as a spouse, plus 25 per cent of the smaller of the two. The cost would be 0.23 per cent of payroll, or \$2.3 billion a year.

• The Robert Hall plan, designed by the former Social Security commissioner. It would increase individual benefits to 112.5 per cent of the current maximum, but reduce a wife's benefit based on her husband's earnings record from 50 per cent extra to 33 1/3 per cent. It would cost \$15 billion.

Gang Hides in Bank, Empties Strongboxes

VENICE, France, March 13 (Reuters).—A gang that hid in a bank here until it closed Friday night broke into more than 100 safe deposit boxes and escaped with jewels, cash and valuable property worth several million francs, police said.

They shut off the bank's alarm system before opening the safe with blowtorches, police said. The theft was discovered when a police patrol noticed the bank door open.



A VERY BIG EVENT—Two rare Pygmy Marmoset monkeys, smaller than the size of a man's finger, were born in captivity in a Stockholm zoo this week. They are the only ones ever born in Europe, measuring 1.75 inches at birth and reaching the height of 4 1/2 inches when fully grown. It's already climbing.

Soviet Scientists Appeal to Carter To Bar Neutron Bomb Production

MOSCOW, March 13 (UPI).—A group of 31 leading Soviet scientists, including five Nobel laureates, appealed today to

President Carter to forgo production of the neutron bomb.

The scientists, including Nobelists E.G. Basov, I.V. Kantorovich, A.M. Frolov, N.N. Semenov and P.A. Cherenkov, said that President Carter's decision on whether to proceed with the neutron weapon was the most important that any U.S. president has faced since 1945 and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Their appeal was the latest in a long Kremlin campaign denouncing U.S. research on the enhanced radiation weapon intended for tactical battlefield use.

They said that any U.S. development of the neutron bomb "would complicate still more the already difficult task of driving the nuclear genie back into the bottle."

Swiss Propose \$362 Million for New Weapons

BERN, March 13 (AP).—The government today proposed additional defense spending of 723 million Swiss francs (\$362 million) this year for new weapons.

The proposal provides for acquisition of a U.S. anti-tank guided-weapon system, Swiss-made anti-aircraft rifles, 60 Swiss tanks and an unspecified number of U.S. Sidewinder air-to-air rockets.

Parliament is expected to take up the proposal early in the summer session. If approved, it will raise total Swiss defense spending this year to 2.9 billion francs (\$1.45 billion).

When Defense Minister Fritz Gnaegi was asked if the proposal meant that the danger of an attack on Switzerland had increased, he replied that, based on the recently ended Belgian conference on European cooperation, the situation "has not improved to such a degree that we could afford weakening our armed neutrality."

Four Blacks Slay White S. African In Robbery Raid

DELAWAREVILLE, South Africa, March 13 (UPI).—Four blacks armed with pistols today killed a white farmer, wounded his neighbor and kidnapped two white women, who were released about an hour later, police said.

A police spokesman said that roadblocks were set up in the area, about 175 miles west of Johannesburg. Air force helicopters were called in to help in the search for the four blacks in the western Transvaal's farming and diamond-digging region.

Maj. Gen. Johan Klynhaas, chief deputy commissioner for the Criminal Investigation Department, said that the blacks were not guerrillas. "The motive was clearly robbery," he said.

Report Called 'Hoax' and 'Lie'

Some U.S. Scientists Angered By Human-Cloning Claim

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP).—A forthcoming book claiming that a baby boy was cloned—produced asexually and genetically identical to a living man—is called "an outrageous hoax," "a lie" and "a black eye to real science" by some leading scientists.

The author, David Revivik, does not offer proof of his claim, beyond writing that certain tests have completely satisfied the "father that the child is, indeed, his clonal offspring."

Dr. James Watson—a Nobel Prize winner for his work in deciphering the genetic code of life, the double helix of DNA—said, "Revivik has put together fantasies and said it's real."

"Either the publisher was duped," Dr. Watson said, "or the publisher ought to be shot."

Genetically Identical
Cloning involves taking the nucleus out of a living cell and implanting it into an ovum or egg whose own nucleus has been removed. The egg then is allowed to develop, producing an offspring genetically identical to the donor of the nucleus.

This is possible because the nucleus of each body cell contains all the chromosomes and genes needed that make up the entire body.

In sexual reproduction, the mating male and female sex cells each contribute half the normal complement of chromosomes. The fertilized ovum then develops with gene-controlled cells becoming specialized, to form skin, liver, eyes and the like. But each cell has the genetic potential to be any kind of cell.

Cloning has been done with a frog, but not in a mammal, unless the Revivik account is true. Mr. Revivik claims in his book, "The Cloning of a Man," that a boy born in 1976 was cloned from a man identified only as "Max."

Principals Not Identified
The procedure was carried out in secret, he says, and none of the principals is identified. A 17-year-old was chosen to be the foster mother, delivering the baby in normal birth papers after a cloned ovum was inserted into her uterus or womb.

The baby presumably would grow up to become another "Max" in appearance and physical characteristics.

But cloning would not duplicate the donor's mind or experiences. Cloning an Einstein would not guarantee another mathematical genius.

British researchers about 10 years ago succeeded in cloning a frog whose cells are large enough to remove nuclei.

Nucleus Migration
Human cells are much smaller. Mr. Revivik says that the baby was cloned by a process called cell fusion, in which chemical action forced the migration of the nucleus out of a donated cell and into an ovum from which, similarly, the nucleus had been removed.

Dr. Lewis Thomas, director of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City and author of "Lives of a Cell," called "the whole thing outrageous nonsense" which "nobody acquainted with the field would accept. No reputable scientist believes it has been done or could be done."

"I can't imagine any scientist doing it. It's nutty, and would take very high technology, not some crazy gynecologist in some basement. You might be interested in cloning some animals," as with cows to reproduce the best milk producers. "But there is not any scientific interest in doing this with humans. It gives a black eye to science."

"Thoroughly Irresponsible"
Dr. Beatrice Mintz, of the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia, said that the report "is thoroughly irresponsible. It can foster alarm in the public."

37 Are Detained As Mali Plotters
BAMAKO, Mali, March 13 (Reuters).—Mali authorities said today that they have arrested a total of 37 persons, including government ministers and senior military officers and police, in connection with a plot to overthrow President Moussa Traore.

A communiqué from the ruling Military Committee for National Liberation said 33 police, air force and army officers had been arrested in addition to four former government ministers, already in custody, who are accused of being the chief plotters.

The latest arrests included the chiefs of staff of the army and gendarmerie, the deputy chief of staff of the air force and the director-general of security services, the communiqué said.

Soyuz Crew Prepares For Return to Earth
MOSCOW, March 13 (UPI).—The record-breaking Soyuz-28 cosmonauts today began mobilizing systems and equipment aboard the Soyuz-27 space station in preparation for their return to earth.

Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko, who went aloft on Dec. 10 and have set a space endurance record, were expected to shut down Soyuz-28 and board the Soyuz-27 capsule for the return home later this week, according to Tass.

mind, possibly causing the public to be suspicious of good work.

"It is too late to treat it as a hoax and hope it will go away. The loss (in public confidence) to science and mankind could be substantial."

Some scientists wondered why anyone who achieved such a feat would not report it and the techniques for recognition.

Mr. Revivik says that "Max," "Darwin" and "Paul," to keep the whole matter secret.

In an "Afterword" in his book, Mr. Revivik says he did not expect anyone to accept his book as proof of the events described.

'Astounding Development'
He added, "I hope, however, that many readers will be persuaded of the possibility, perhaps even the probability, of what I have described and benefit by this 'preview' of an astounding development whose time in terms of least of some time of the emotional and ethical issues it raises, has apparently not quite yet come."

Two leading scientists said that it would be easy either to prove or to disprove the claim with simple genetic tests.

"It could be done anonymously," said Dr. Mintz. "It's perfectly possible to prove its truth. All you need is a few skin cells, a little blood."

Dr. Mintz is known for her work on mice cells. Her laboratory is close to developing mice that would serve as models of human genetic disease. The work also has a bearing on cancer research.

Called a Hoax
"I've been on the telephone for four, five days and I'm fed up to the gills," she said. "It is definitely a hoax. I'm quite convinced that it is a hoax."

At issue, she said, is the possibility of creating "an atmosphere of suspicion" in the public mind regarding such basic research as the work on mouse-cell biology or recombinant DNA.

At the National Institutes of Health, the government's research arm, Dr. Bernard Talbot, an assistant to the director, said that scientists have tried cloning mice, rats and rabbits and all have failed.

"I have talked to many leading scientists in the country this week about the Revivik book and they say the chances of this being true are minuscule," Dr. Talbot said. "The technology just isn't there to do this in mammals, let alone humans."

Dr. Talbot said that since there is no government money involved, there are no regulations dealing with cloning research. "They have been let loose to deal with this because there is no reason for it. The technology just doesn't exist for human cloning and, if it did, Congress might want to consider some legislation."

Angola Regime Bans One Church, Threatens Others

LISBON, March 13 (UPI).—The Angolan government clamped down on organized religion today with a ban on the construction of new churches and with a veiled threat against the nation's Catholic bishops.

"Churches and religious organizations promoting disobedience and disregard for laws are banned," a Luanda Radio broadcast said. "Women, youth and labor organizations are prohibited. The church of Jehovah's Witnesses is declared illegal and banned."

The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took the action after a pastoral letter by Angola's Catholic bishops protested violations of religious freedom in Angola since the Marxist regime came to power in 1975.

The bishops complained against what they called official persecution favoring atheism and the closing of the Catholic radio station.

The Luanda radio broadcast said that the MPLA's Politburo had ordered the Justice Ministry to draw up a proposal for the registration of legitimate churches, and had directed the Education Ministry to deal with "educational problems connected with religious organizations."

Death Is Asked For 28 in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 13 (Reuters).—A military prosecutor today demanded death sentences for 28 of 91 soldiers and civilians accused of complicity in a plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The prosecutor also told the five-man military tribunal trying the accused plotters that Belgian, Libyan and U.S. diplomats had maintained links with those charged with leading the conspiracy.

The accused ringleaders of the coup attempt are Maj. Kahimamba, and Maj. Pambule Kengele. The prosecutor also demanded death sentences for Brussels-based leaders of an exile opposition group, who are being tried in absentia.

Collision Fatal to 32

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 13 (UPI).—A trailer-truck collided with a bus yesterday near Igara, 43 miles north of here, and 32 persons were killed, police said.

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2 Withdraw In Terrorist Trial in Italy

Juror, Lawyer Force Adjournment in Turin

TURIN, March 13 (UPI)—A juror and a court-appointed defense lawyer failed to appear today in the continued trial of alleged members of an extreme-leftist group who have threatened to kill anyone involved in their trial.

The latest defections came after Friday's fatal shooting here of police warrant officer Rosario Berardi, 53. Mr. Berardi arrested several of the people standing trial and was to have been a witness.

Fifteen men and women, held on charges of kidnapping and forming an armed band, have been brought chained to court and put in special steel cages. Thirty-four others, on provisional liberty, are accused of belonging to the Red Brigades that have terrorized Italy in an eight-year wave of killings, kidnappings and bombings.

After Friday's shooting, four defense lawyers failed to appear.

Previous Engagements
Today a court-appointed lawyer, Liliana Longhetto, sent trial Judge Guido Barbato a note saying that she could not come "due to previous engagements."

A juror sent a note from a hospital saying that he was unfit to continue attending.

Four thousand police are protecting the converted barracks where the trial is taking place. Judge Barbato pointed out that 56 lawyers had refused to defend the alleged terrorists since May, 1976, date of the first of three attempts to try them.

The prisoners have consistently refused to recognize court-appointed counsel or the proceedings. The first trial was aborted. The second failed last year when the jury fled after a lawyer involved in the trial was assassinated.

After the latest defections, Judge Barbato appointed a lawyer to replace Mrs. Longhetto and named the first of eight alternative jurors to replace the sick juror on the six-person jury.

Trial Adjourned
He then accepted a defense lawyer's request to adjourn the trial until next Monday to allow the new lawyers time to study documents in the case.

The defendants, led by self-styled Red Brigades leader Renato Curcio, face 23 years in jail if convicted. Some will face murder charges at later trials—for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

A shouting match broke out between prisoner Paolo Maurizio Ferrari and the public prosecutor when Mr. Ferrari began reading a statement calling the trial a farce.

Mr. Ferrari earlier had told the jury, "We suggest you leave."

A telephone caller claiming to represent the Red Brigades said, after the shooting of the policeman, that Adelmo Aglietta, secretary of the Radical party, who is an alternate juror, would be the next victim.

Elsewhere in Italy, a bomb early today blasted a door and windows of a Rome police station, another damaged a building housing the Rome provincial council and a fire damaged a Catholic club at Albano near Rome.

13 Thais Said Injured By Cambodian Shells

BANGKOK, March 13 (AP)—Thirteen Thais were wounded when Cambodian soldiers fired mortar shells into a village in the border province of Prachinburi last night, border police headquarters here said today.

Four houses and a rice mill were damaged and the police said about 100 villagers fled their homes, fearing further attacks. Three armored cars rushed to the village after the shelling to prevent a ground attack, the police said.



Associated Press

FIT FOR THE GODS—A Burmese woman holds up an offering of flowers while praying at the Shwedagon pagoda in Rangoon, the most important shrine in Burma. She is performing her devotions without sandals on her feet as an additional sign of respect.

Peru Misses IMF-Set Goals, Risks Defaulting on Its Debts

By Karen DeYoung

LIMA, March 13 (UPI)—Peru has failed to fulfill the terms of an economic stabilization agreement, including drastic spending cutbacks and austerity measures, negotiated last autumn with the International Monetary Fund. The failure means that Peru could in the next few weeks run out of money to pay its foreign debts.

Without IMF approval, Peru's commercial creditors, including banks in the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan, have refused to refinance the more than \$300 million they are owed this year.

According to sources here and in New York banking circles, Peru's present financial crisis is "infinitely worse" than at any time during the past several years of near constant economic trauma and steady downhill slide.

Failure to resolve the situation could mean a cutoff of international financing for vital food imports that supply more than half of Peru's needs.

Threat to Regime

More immediately, informed sources here said, it could result in the fall of the military government of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, and his replacement as President with a more hard-line military faction.

After nearly 10 years in power, the military has outlined a two-year timetable for a return to democracy, beginning with the election of a constitutional assembly in June and a new president in 1980.

In an interview, President Morales Bermudez asked for international cooperation and warned that the democratization program could be jeopardized if Peru were pushed too hard financially.

He said that the leaders of Peru are "putting all of our force" into what he called a "maximum austerity plan," beyond which they cannot go without "risking a grave deterioration in the social and economic conditions of the Peruvian people" and without prejudicing "the preservation of human rights and political liberties."

Specifically, Gen. Morales Bermudez wants the IMF, which he described as an "anachronistic institution" that deals in "economic arithmetic" rather than "Third World reality," to be more "flexible" in the goals it has set for a reduction of Peru's debt.

Last-Ditch Effort

The IMF agreement signed last autumn has been viewed both here and abroad as a last-ditch effort to salvage the rapidly deteriorating economy. Peru, Zaire and Turkey are considered the most overextended among developing countries.

In return for a special \$110-million IMF loan, Peru reportedly agreed to reduce drastically its internal and overseas spending, to decrease its foreign-reserve deficit and implicitly to devalue its currency.

The IMF loan is a mere drop in the total Peruvian debt bucket. Its main importance to Peru was the IMF seal of approval, to be presented to creditor private banks as proof that the government here was committed to doing something about the desperate financial situation.

The approval, along with the IMF loan, is given in quarterly installments following regular IMF checkups of Peru's progress in meeting quarterly economic goals. According to informed financial sources here, an IMF investigating team in Lima last month for the first of those checkups found that the major interim goals of the agreement had not been met.

Instead of reducing its foreign-reserve deficit—now totaling more than \$1 billion—by several million dollars, a source said, the government had increased the deficit.

Floating Currency

At the same time, while Peru began floating its currency, the sol, late last year, local banks, presumably with government approval, have now artificially frozen the exchange rate at 130 soles to the dollar.

Inflation threatens already to surpass IMF-proposed limits for this year.

Health Ministry, Tobacco Monopoly

2 French Agencies in Anti-Smoking Conflict

PARIS, March 13 (NYT)—The Health Ministry, which wants the French to smoke less, is making slow advances in its protracted competition with the state tobacco monopoly, which wants them to smoke more.

On the one hand, smoking is considered bad because people by the tens of thousands are dying every year from causes held traceable to the habit, including heart ailments and chronic bronchitis. On the other hand, the state monopoly, by selling its Gauloises, Gitanes and Gallia cigarettes, is bringing in \$1.7 billion, close to 2.5 per cent of the government's annual receipts.

Health Minister Simone Veil herself a reformed chain-smoker, started a \$500,000 campaign against smoking in the fall of 1975. It was followed in 1976 by a law against smoking in public places. An anti-smoking campaign specifically aimed at the young is in preparation and a law against the undue promotion of cigarettes will go into effect this summer.

Indications of the relative success of the campaign include the slight decrease in the number of smokers, from about 44 per cent in the early 1970s to about 41 per cent now, according to a polling organization. The organization also reported a distinct change in attitudes about smoking, with smokers more aware of the inconvenience to nonsmokers. Finally, the annual rate of increase in cigarette and tobacco consumption, which was running at 5 per cent until 1975, is less than 1 per cent today.

Still, consumption has continued going up a little, leading to the conclusion that the remaining smokers are consuming more. The health hazard may not have increased correspondingly because the tobacco monopoly has been making considerable efforts to lower nicotine and tar content.

The monopoly, set up by Napoleon and known as SEITA—the initials of the French words for Service for the Industrial Exploitation of Tobacco and Matches—runs 19 tobacco factories and three match factories employing 11,000. It handles 100,000 tons of

tobacco a year and in 1977 was a \$2.4-billion business, with two-thirds of the revenues flowing into government coffers.

The first anti-smoking campaign was conducted with posters, bumper stickers, television spots, documentary films and slogans ("breathe fresh air, not smoke"). The legal actions included a prohibition on cigarette advertising on radio and television and the restriction of other visual advertising to a sober display of the cigarette pack without the traditional cowboys and glamorous women.

Starting in July, packages must carry a warning that cigarettes are "dangerous in excess." Another regulation, demanding that cigarette ads in the press not take up more space than in 1975, led to a bitter exchange between Mrs. Veil, who accused the tobacco monopoly of dragging its feet and cheating, and its general manager, Pierre Millet, who denied the charge and said that it was a case for the courts to settle. No court action was initiated, however.

Guinea Is to Get \$2 Million in Food

ROME, March 13 (UPI)—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today approved more than \$2 million in aid for drought victims in the west African country of Guinea.

FAO said that the aid will include the shipment of 10,380 tons of corn to help feed 580,000 people for 60 days. Poor rainfall there last year hurt crop yields and field reports indicate serious food shortages.

Report on Gandhi Probe

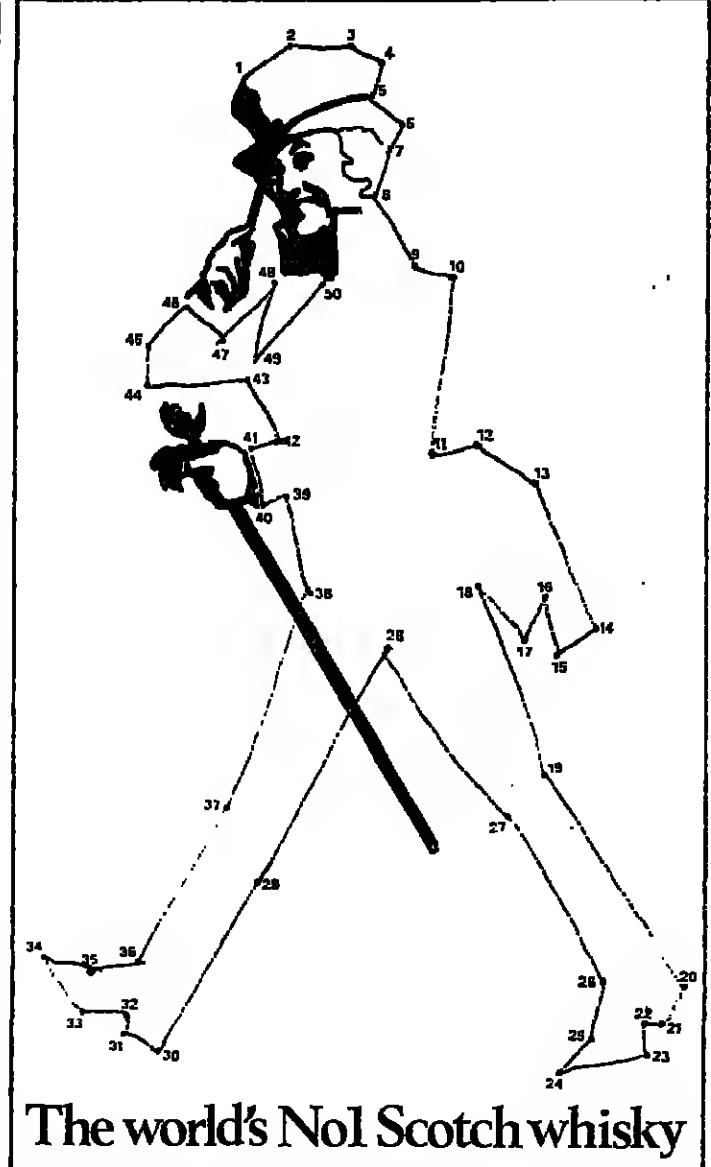
NEW DELHI, March 13 (UPI)—A special commission investigating the emergency measures used by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has submitted its first preliminary report. Home Minister Charan Singh said today. He added that the government would need three weeks to process and consider the report before it is made public.

Ransom Demand In Antwerp Case

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 13 (AP)—Investigators said today that Baron Charles-Victor Brucht, who was kidnapped here last week, was alive, and that a ransom of millions of dollars had been demanded.

The 63-year-old baron, head of a tropical products and building construction multinational, was kidnapped from a underground parking lot near his office in central Antwerp last Tuesday.

The police investigators denied that his kidnappers were supporters of the late Argentine dictator Juan Peron, as the Belgian Press claimed on Saturday. They said that they were gangsters who were interested only in money.



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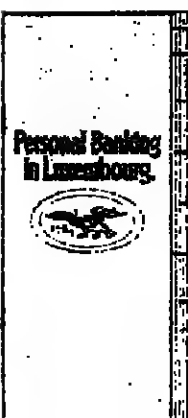
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First Round: Left Jab

The coalition of the left can claim to have won the first round of the French legislative elections. But the victory was much narrower than the polls had given grounds to expect; too narrow to assure a leftist government after the second round.

The fact that the French vote was more conservative than French opinion as expressed in the polls is no novelty. It has happened before, and in earlier elections the runoff balloting was usually more conservative than in the initial tests. So, especially when the difficulties of melding Socialist and Communist votes (whatever the party leaders say) are taken into account, it is quite possible that the center-right may win enough seats to be able to form another government under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

This would end, or at least temper, the rising French demand for more dramatic action in the economy. It would eliminate a potentially acute problem with regard to France's allies. And it would postpone a test by confrontation of the Fifth Republic.

And Sunday's vote casts some doubt on how strong a leftist government would be, even if it wins the second round on Sunday. One might have assumed, from the opinion polls, that such a victory, after the Socialists and Communists had patched up their recent split, would have presented the President with a strongly opposed National Assembly—which would have made the relationships between the President and the National Assembly, not very clearly defined

either in the Constitution or in practice, very difficult. Now, at most, it would seem that the leftists would have a close majority of seats; given the differences between the major elements of the group, confusion rather than confrontation might result.

To be sure, the center-right has its own problems in this respect, which might bring splits in the voting on Sunday or in the National Assembly later. France must still walk a narrow political path for some time, while doctrinal and personal differences among the parties are resolved.

And this suggests that it would be well for France to clarify some differences of party mood and constitutional letter, if it is to maintain the stability that Charles de Gaulle created—largely by the effect of his personality—without jamming the country into the situation which makes transition from government to government so chaotic today.

The French tired of the constant shifting of blocs that characterized the Fourth Republic—as it had the Third. De Gaulle capitalized on that to make the Fifth Republic, with more actual power for the president, but a power that is still ill-defined. And while four major political groupings are better than the kind of fission that once prevailed, there is room for further organization of parties on a national scale. The runoff elections may not bring a Socialist France—but they should lead to a more workable system of government, one that would be responsive to popular will but less dependent on transient party alliances.

The Lonely 950 Million

We can only wonder what it is like to be living in China these days. The government is closing the books on the feverous doctrines of the Cultural Revolution and young women respond by unbraiding their hair, indeed by curling it.

The Communist party praises an oil-drilling team for restoring a sense of hierarchy; it will no longer be deemed corrupting to have a chief engineer and a deputy chief, even a chief geologist and some titled professors.

Educators decide to revive entrance exams for college and graduate schools for history, law, religion, philosophy, economics, literature; the publishers reissue Shakespeare, even Tolstoy; the post office reopens the stamp collectors' window. Excellence is to be distinguished from elitism, personal striving from selfishness.

The army is allowed to dream again of modern weapons instead of the invincibility of the Chinese masses and the thoughts of Mao.

Workers and farmers are told that their pay will henceforth depend on how hard they work and how much they produce.

Criminals may again aspire to defense counsel, the grandchildren of landlords are no longer criminals. A new Constitution guarantees the right to paint wall posters. A new leadership promises to worry less about reprogramming the soul and more about the wealth and strength of the nation.

We feel sure that the Chinese people welcome this license to exercise their intellect and ambition and to lay aside the burdens of guilt. For more than a decade, they have not only been denied the fruits of exertion but also forced to treat the most elementary human longings as evil. For a time it was corrupt, even to advocate national economic strength or to have risen to responsibility in the Communist party. Totalitarianism with order, unfortunately, has been popular in many places, but totalitarianism with chaos was a uniquely Maoist idea that challenged not merely individualism but human nature itself.

Our humanity, too, was abused by the many foreign visitors who glorified this chaos as essential for the construction of the new Chinese man. Not content to celebrate the

unmistakable progress in China's public health or food production, countless Western visitors brought back tales of a virtually universal selfishness among the 950 million. Mao's permanent revolution, we were told, had found the way to make every citizen a cheerful servant of the collective interest, by periodically turning bureaucratic masters into peasants and peasants into masters. Plainly poor in material goods, China was held up to us as a spiritual Eden.

Humane observers had to be skeptical, and now their caution is vindicated. The turmoil is conceded to have carried an intolerable cost in mismanagement and injustice. Moreover, the Chinese turn out all along to have been self-seeking in exactly the ways that selfishness normally defines humanity. People in authority, the Peking press now reveals, have been helping friends to cheat on college exams, allowing favored peasants to obtain overdrafts from commune credit co-ops, even speculating in commodities or coveted movie tickets. After being wine and dined, "they would grant whatever demand was made of them," particularly by friends and relatives.

We take no comfort from these revelations of greed, or in the flight from Mao's romantic revolution. Bureaucracy and hierarchy are everywhere the enemies of renewal and the authors of corruption. But it is good to find one-fifth of mankind turned loose again in the more conventional world of paradox, where order is recognized as a necessary evil and the quest after wealth as a creative but also dangerous force.

We wonder most of all what the Chinese people will now dare to let themselves believe. If they embrace the more relaxed and predictable order of things, devote their great talent to economic growth and indulge their love of family and self-improvement, do they risk another rude shock when some new invincible one or gang of four plucks up the flowers now summoned into bloom? In the most populous nation and the most communal society on earth, the saddest thing has been to find the citizen left most alone, to struggle against enormous social and not just natural forces. Is this a thaw he senses—or just another earthquake?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Israel After the Attack

The Palestinian commando attack on Israel was another of those mad, murderous acts which make people despair of ever seeing a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It was not only morally contemptible but also politically misguided. It does not represent a rational way of advancing the true interests of the Palestinian people. It merely stiffens Israeli resistance and brings international sympathy to Mr. Begin at a time

when he has been under mounting pressure to be more flexible. His case against a more generous accommodation with the Palestinians is now strengthened by this new evidence of the ruthless intransigence of some of their representatives. However, none of this justifies a repetition of the military retaliation which is Israel's standard response to attacks of this sort. Two wrongs do not make a right. Nor is the political situation, in any way improved by such action.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 14, 1903

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt will leave Washington on April 6 for an extended Western trip. His itinerary is not yet settled, but the President expects to spend several days, or perhaps two weeks, in Yellowstone Park, and hopes to have an opportunity to hunt large game in the northwestern states. His only definite engagement yet announced is for St. Louis, on April 30 where he will attend the dedicatory exercises of the Exposition.

Fifty Years Ago

March 14, 1928

LOS ANGELES—Bursting the St. Francis dam high in the mountains, an avalanche of water made a desolate ruin of the sunny, fertile San Fernando Valley, a few miles north of here, this morning, obliterating entire towns and lifting untold hundreds of people in its fierce race down the Santa Clara River. The toll in human lives is placed in the first frantic estimates at 500. The amount of property damage, including the loss of hundreds of animals, is expected to exceed \$5 million.



The Wages of Terror

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—After the deaths, the fear, the heartlessness, terror does its ultimate damage: to the hope of peace. That will almost certainly be true of the savagery just carried out by Palestinian terrorists in Israel. For the attack was a calculated, cruelly timed to disrupt a crucial moment in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Israel and its friends were just at the point, it seemed, of grappling with some of the hard questions posed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative. A significant political debate had started inside Israel—about settlements, withdrawal from the West Bank, the whole relationship between territory and security. Prime Minister Begin was due in Washington this week for what U.S. officials hoped would be a first thorough discussion of these basic issues. Mr. Begin's trip has been delayed until next week.

Now all that is swamped in the emotions aroused by terrorism. For the moment, at least, opinion in Israel will harden against withdrawal from occupied land, against any concessions. There will be pressure for retaliation, swift and brutal, and if that comes, feelings on the Arab side will make the task of peace even more difficult for Sadat and other moderates.

Calm Eye

It is not for outsiders to underestimate the feelings of those immediately affected by such terrible events, much less to criticize. Who among us, if we were there, could keep a calm eye on larger issues?

But sooner or later life and diplomacy must go on, as Israel has shown under similar grim circumstances in the past. In May, 1974, when Secretary of State Kissinger was making a protracted shuttle effort to separate Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights, terrorists seized a school in "Maslul" and 20 children were killed. The tragedy stopped the negotiations, but only briefly. Two weeks later a disengagement agreement was signed.

So there is no callousness in trying to keep the basic issues of peace in the Middle East in focus even as the cruel incident north of Tel Aviv has its intended effect. Interruption must not become an end to the whole process set in motion last November by Sadat.

One real danger is that some in Israel, and among its friends, may be driven by this incident to think of negotiation and peace itself as too risky. One can imagine the arguments: This shows that Arabs cannot be trusted; we dare not give up territory; we are surrounded by hostility. Such views would be understandable, but I think they would be wrong—dangerously wrong.

Chance Offered

The terrorist incident in fact shows how desperately important it is for Israel to break the front of Arab hostility against it. Sadat has offered the chance. If it is lost now, that would truly be a disaster for Israel. There is a real possibility that Sadat, or a successor, would reinvent Egyptian policy toward war. The Saudis would surely turn back from their beginning gestures toward acceptance of Israel. The Arab irreconcilables would flourish.

Nor, logically, does the attack north of Tel Aviv suggest that Israel would gain security by holding on to occupied territory. Those terrorists came not from the West Bank but from the sea. What they did could be done in any modern state.

Occupation by an alien army engenders hostility. That is human nature, and it is not suspended by economic or other advantages Israel has brought the West Bank. According to those familiar with the area, a good many West Bank Palestinians must secretly approve the terrorist attack as an assertion of their cause: a terrible fact, if true, but one not to be ignored.

The Palestinian question was achingly difficult before, and it has become more difficult. The claim of responsibility for this terrorist incident by el-Fatah, a central element in the coalition

making up the Palestine Liberation Organization, seems to indicate a turn away from the course of political action favored by some leading figures in the PLO recently. The shift is a blow to those of us who saw hopes of moderation in the PLO.

Desperation

But the difficulty of the Palestinian problem cannot justify avoiding it. To the contrary, this incident shows the danger of letting fanaticism build into desperation—a desperation that threatens to frustrate the forces of moderation in the whole Arab world. It is even harder now to see how Sadat

can make any deal that does not at a minimum let the Palestinians, and he and President Carter said at Aswan, participate in the determination of their own future. It will fall on Carter and on other Americans to keep these things in mind at a painful and delicate time, and in due course to say them to Begin. It is a delicate responsibility. But the alternative may be a return to the cycle of terrorism, retaliation, and war.

Life is risky for Israel at best. The question is where the balance of safety lies, and the true answer is with peace. To think otherwise is to let the terrorists win.

Troubled Portugal

By Kenneth Maxwell

NEW YORK—Official Washington is a bit gloomy about Portugal these days. As one State Department functionary put it bluntly the other day: "It looks as if Portugal is going down the drain." But it would be a pity to write off Lisbon's democratic experiment too soon.

It remains a matter of extreme importance to the West that democracy in Portugal succeed. The consequences of a return to a rightist authoritarian role would profoundly disturb the whole of southern Europe. It would confirm the prediction of Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist leader, that Portugal's economic and social structure cannot support a parliamentary regime. Moreover, the prestige of the United States has been repeatedly committed to the success of the democratic experiment, and the failure of the constitutional regime would be a major blow.

But what are the chances for Portuguese democracy? The problems are formidable. The economic situation is precarious. Inflation is the highest in Europe. Over 15 per cent of the working population is unemployed; the percentage of underemployed is much higher. The balance of payments is in chronic deficit, vital imports of foods and export-related materials are financed with emergency foreign loans and credits. The government's operating deficits are enormous and cannot be sustained. The population is threatened with substantial lowering in recently raised living standards, always historically a dangerous circumstance. There is much disillusion with the political class's incompetence, pettiness and corruption. The schools and universities remain disorganized, as they have been for four years.

There have been mountains of projects, proposals, laws, but very little action. The bureaucracy is reeling after four years of purges, cronism, overmanaging, changes of direction, and a chronic absence of modern managerial abilities. The military remains deeply involved in politics. The parties, except possibly the Communist, face increasing tensions between leadership and rank and file.

The organized working class will bear the brunt of the austerity measures required by Portugal's creditors, and the role of the Socialists in implementing these measures will further undermine their working-class support.

Letters

Western Sahara

Commenting upon Morocco's annexation of the Spanish Sahara, Victor Perry writes (LET, March 7) that there is "no clear case" under international law for self-determination in the Western Sahara. In its opinion of Oct. 15, 1975 (rendered at the request of Morocco), a decision of 14-2, the International Court of Justice stated that "the right of the population of the Western Sahara to determine their future political status by their own freely expressed will... is not affected" by historic and religious ties with the Kingdom of Morocco. (1975 ICJ Rep. 36). How might the court have been clearer? WILLIAM W. PARK, Paris.

port and add to that of the Communists.

Among the poorer, less organized sectors of the population, many already go hungry; more are likely to do so. There is a revival of overtly fascist and ultraright sentiment and organization. The feeling of anxiety and insecurity among the general public in the face of rising crime and drug use continues to grow. The government's freedom of action is severely curtailed, and is seen to be so. The role of foreign and foreign dictators in Portuguese policy, especially economic policy, is increasingly resented.

But there are positive elements. For the first time since the new Constitution came into operation, in 1976, the government is assured a clear parliamentary majority. The agreement between the Socialists and the Center Democrats, if it holds and provided both parties can maintain internal discipline in the National Assembly, should guarantee passage of the government's economic austerity program. Hence, negotiations with the International Monetary Fund can be resumed, and presumably the "great loan," as the Portuguese call it, will be forthcoming.

The important point is that the nearly \$750-million loan package that the United States has played a leading role in putting together (its contribution would be \$300 million) would buy some breathing space—not long, but at least enough for a plan and, rather than a catastrophic retrenchment to take hold and, with luck, for economic recovery to begin.

Positive Signs

And there are other positive signs. Emigrant remittances, always a critical booster of Portugal's economic fortunes, are again at a high level. Tourism is improving. The first constitutional crisis was averted without recourse to extra-constitutional means. The role of the President, Gen. Ramalho Eanes, was critical in this because he remained firm in support of a political-party and democratic solution to the crisis. The antidemocratic right is visible but still lacks national leadership.

The Center Democrats, which in the European context are basically a conservative and Christian-democratic type of party, have recognized that any government, whatever its political coloration, must pursue similar policies in Portugal's present situation.

They have risked sharing the onus for unpopular measures in the national interest, and they have also risked alienating their supporters in the country because the agreement with the Socialists is just as distasteful to the Center Democrats' electoral constituency as an agreement with the conservatives is to that of the Socialists. Both parties, at considerable ideological cost, have put the nation first. What Portugal needs most now is some confidence in itself, and from its friends. It is not the time to write off the hopes of a democratic future.

Kenneth Maxwell, associate professor of history at Columbia, is the author of the forthcoming "Revolution in Portugal and Angola." He wrote this article for the New York Times.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

... the obviously bungled hunt for Schleyer and his abductors has raised some questions. Just what kind of police force does West Germany have...?

MUNICH—The popular image of dim-witted flatfoots is hardly one generally associated with West Germany's police.

Instead, armed with all the paraphernalia of wartime commandos and armored in a fashion reminiscent of medieval knights, they appear to be a formidable omnipresent force vigilantly guarding the lives, morals and property of innocent burghers from the less innocent—especially those inclined toward political radicalism and terrorism.

However, the revelations during the past two weeks—that an unsubstantiated rumor in the press, then verified by official testimony before the Bundestag's Internal Affairs Committee—tend to raise the specter of some Teutonic version of the Keystone Kops.

Tragic and macabre as it may be, it now appears reasonably certain that it was not for the hyper-bureaucratic and over-compartmentalized West German police, Hans-Martin Schleyer, the industrial leader abducted and subsequently murdered by terrorists last fall, might still be alive.

Filtered

There might also never have been a Lufthansa hijacking to help enforce his kidnappers' demands, nor a Meaganthus rescue. The facts, filtered from a welter of contradictory evidence, before the parliamentary committee last week, are these:

For at least nine days, while an entire army of police combed the country with dragnets, airport security checks, roadblocks and raids of one kind or another—and the government was held in near-paralysis by round-the-clock crisis meetings—Schleyer was captive, and some of his kidnappers were hiding in a suburban Cologne apartment, a scant 15 minutes' drive from where he was abducted and his bodyguards were murdered on Sept. 5.

In all likelihood he was taken from the Cologne apartment inside a furniture crate by a moving van, around the middle of September. The apartment is virtually a model of the type police themselves frequently described as the kind of "safe house" used by terrorists. It is located in a high-rise building with 120 units most of whose tenants prefer anonymity to neighborhood. There is direct elevator access to an underground garage, and it is close to an autobahn ramp.

Wad of Bills

It was rented last July by a young woman—now conclusively identified as an alleged terrorist—long on the wanted list—using false identification papers. Her behavior—notably her payment of 800 deutsche marks (\$400) deposit in cash from an even larger wad of bills in her purse—had aroused the building manager's suspicion even then.

On Sept. 7, two days after Schleyer's abduction, police received at least one "hot tip" from a tenant in the building which should have triggered an immediate investigation. But it was not until Nov. 8, more than three weeks after Schleyer's murder and Meaganthus, following another tip, that they began a stakeout of the apartment.

Like the proverbial barn door, the stakeout continued until last month when the rent stopped coming and the owner received a lease-cancellation instead.

Only then did the police enter, finding among other things one of Schleyer's suit links and the packaging material of a videotape.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation to space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

his abductors had made of him, probably on Sept. 13.

The explanations for this fiasco have surfaced during the past week in the form of highly embarrassing, not to mention confusing, testimony about "hot" tips inadvertently being put on the "cold" list. Incompatible computer banks at federal and state police agencies, interminable bureaucratic warfare, and misdirected or misplaced teletype messages.

To Report

And there are likely to be more disclosures before the committee reports the results of its probe to the Bundestag on Thursday.

Predictably, there have been demands for the resignation of Interior Minister Werner Maaßen and/or his counterpart in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Burkhard Hirsch—accompanied by speculation about the wider political ramifications which the resignation of either might have.

But beyond that, the obviously bungled hunt for Schleyer and his abductors has raised some other questions.

Just what kind of police force does West Germany have and what kind does it need to prevent similar disasters in the future?

Despite a formidable force of 150,000—one per 400 population—there have already been, and will certainly be further demands for more cops armed with more and better weapons, not to mention more money than the present \$3.5 billion allocated for police protection.

Himmler Recalled

Predictably, too, there will again be demands for centralization and nationalization of police forces, presently operating under the 11 state administrations—a rather chilling thought to anyone who recalls the last "centralization" of German police under the direction of one Heinrich Himmler in 1936.

And short of that, there will at least be a renewed effort for nationwide enactment of "unified" police regulations which, among other things, would authorize police to shoot to kill—not merely wound or incapacitate—fleeing suspects.

Somehow it is all consonant with the widespread German notion that more law automatically guarantees more order. And that may be part of the police problem.

For besides the maze of bureaucracy in which they must operate, one reason why West Germany's police have trouble keeping order could be that they have such an extraordinary catalogue of laws to enforce.

In addition to universal police tasks, and those imposed by the more recent edicts of terrorism, the cops here may have to make sure that the corner grocery doesn't sell a loaf of bread or bottle of milk past the mandatory nationwide 6:30 p.m. store closing hour; ascertain whether someone is playing his hi-fi louder than "normal voice level" past 10 p.m., or ticket a motorist for washing his car on a Sunday.

Verboten

In a society where so much is verboten, it just takes more manpower to make sure the law is upheld.

Granted, the preponderance of such and related assignments cannot be blamed for the Schleyer fiasco.

But they are part of a larger West German syndrome that last September led to 40,000 policemen combing the country for Schleyer and his kidnappers, and inconvenience millions, while those coordinating the dragnet were too busy shuffling papers, assigning responsibilities, or getting their incompatible computers to communicate with each other.

The consequences to be drawn? Hopefully neither the enactment of more laws nor the hiring of more police, but perhaps more efficient police deployment.

How? That is a different question. But hardly not, as currently being considered in Hesse, adoption of those portable baton lights for unmarked police cruisers like those used by Kojak on TV.

FASHION IN PARIS

The Lingerie Look Seems Here to Stay

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—If you see a woman whose slip or bra is showing under her jacket or her shirt is opened to her waist, don't be shocked or surprised. It's done on purpose.

The on-again, off-again lingerie look, launched years ago by Karl Lagerfeld, is in full swing. The latest example is from Yves Saint Laurent, who, in his recent couture collection, went all the way by showing black lace bras under strict pant-suits.

Lagerfeld said he remembers exactly when he got the trend going. "It was in 1971," he said today. "I put regular, lace-trimmed slips under matching crepe-de-chine shirts. The shirts were unbuttoned down to the waist, fully showing the slip underneath."

"That way, a girl going to a nightclub could remove her shirt and find herself in something quite sexy. Now, the trend has gone so far that I have to switch to something else, although I still love lingerie."

An "Exquisite Art"

Lagerfeld said he particularly likes French lingerie of the 1920s. "It was an exquisite art," he said, "so refined in its details that it was more expensive, even, than haute couture. People like Rosa Pichon were extraordinarily gifted artists."

Unfortunately, lingerie has been constantly declining, mainly because of prohibitive upkeep costs. Three years ago, Lagerfeld said

he asked Swiss manufacturers to get their cotton tulle lace looms back into order.

"They were going to waste," he said, "and here I was. All I could find were those horrible nylon tulle that were mainly used for cheap wedding dresses."

Saint Laurent's lace bras are sure to make another long-lasting impact. But the idea behind Saint Laurent's current collection is quite different from Lagerfeld's. Whereas the first put across a wholly feminine and romantic trend, Saint Laurent's clear intention is more provocative, because who to the world would dream of putting a lace bra under an ambiguous, tough-chic pant suit?

Soft and Dressy

At Dior's, Marc Bohan also used the lingerie theme but his old-fashioned camisole tops, complete with drawn ribbons, were strictly soft and dressy and worn with chiffon, taffeta or glazed chintz skirts.

The lingerie look is also big with all the ready-to-wear designers, especially among the women designers. Vicki Tiel's long evening dresses were the closest thing to nightgowns.

"But then," Vicki said, "I was expecting my second child when I designed my last collection. So, obviously, I thought lingerie."

Then you have Emmanuelle Khanh, who for years has been turning out pretty, embroidered camisole tops, worn under wide-



PROVOCATIVE: Saint Laurent's black-lace bra.

opened shirts. Her lingerie look, however, is quite distinctive and personal because she sticks to cotton. Her made-in-Romania embroideries are strictly naive and not dolled up with lace or other expensive trimmings.

Lately, Chantal Thomas has also been very lingerie-minded but she has followed a bit too closely in Lagerfeld's footsteps.

The best idea, as always, is to

do your own thing. Designer Lion Bonilla, for one, quickly got to the gist of things by simply putting a black lace-trimmed, red satin slip bought in Italy (where they still make superb lingerie) under a black suit designed by Alain Alaya. "I'm having dinner with my father-in-law," she told him. "I know that will amuse him."

Her father-in-law happens to be Alain Bernardin, owner of the Crazy Horse Saloon.

Food and the Entente Cordiale

French Approve Stilton and Cornish Pasties

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—"What will you have for breakfast?"

"Cashmere and croissants, please."

The dove-soft cashmires are an exclusive from Scotland (best price for the quality) and the buttery croissants baked in Paris are 20 centimes cheaper than at the average pâtisseries.

Since Marks & Spencer, the world-famous English department-store firm, established itself at 35 Bld. Haussmann two years ago, the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain has never been more amicable. The biggest surprise has been in the basement section devoted to alimentation.

For generations, the English have been heading cross-Channel for its grande bouffe. Now, at 11:20 a.m.—one minute before closing time—the French are still lining up to buy British specialties. The atmosphere is as calm and well-mannered as in London.

The Bld. Haussmann branch is very light in such Oxford Street pre-prepared specialties as Colgate Pies and Cornish Pasties, which suggest a population squeezed into bed-sitters.

Big sellers in Paris are ready-to-pop-into-the-oven quiches Lorraine, shipped over from England, and unnecessary-to-reheat pork pies made in France, according to Marks & Spencer standard specifications. *Les pastiches sont en fait d'exception.*

But, on the joy of packets of maple-cured streaky bacon and maple Canadian bacon with a large round eye! France may be the land of cheese but there is

still a niche for England's Royal Stilton and the smooth, nutty-flavored Cheddar. Cox is one of the best of all eating apples and Bramley is one of the best of all cooking apples.

M & S scouted the principal peanut plantations of the world before setting on Malawi as the best source for their supply.

"The English are snackers," said Anne Rowe of the Baker Street headquarters. Paris buys fewer of the savory salted nuts to accompany an aperitif but the French are loading their shopping baskets with the fixings for a 5 o'clock tea.

Exotic Spreads

Most satisfactory are the tea buns meant to be halved, toasted and spread with butter and jam. In addition to the ever-popular red jams (strawberry and raspberry) are the traditional spreads of a people whose tastes were partially formed in far-off exotic places: rough-cut marmalade made with bitter Seville oranges, grapefruit marmalade, ginger marmalade.

One British specialty that rarely travels abroad is lemon curd, sold in jars. It is a thick paste composed of lemon juice, sugar, cornstarch, whole eggs, margarine and lemon oil. Broken down into its components, it sounds hardly appetizing. Actually, it makes a pleasant spread or a suitable filling for tarts.

The Dundee cake and the raisin cake are ideal with tea. Sweet digestive biscuits can become an addiction. Top favorite is shortbread in fingers, in wafered shapes, and in petaloid tails. The fingers are the most inexpensive but too thick. Best buy is the cardboard-boxed variety, English cream—single, double



FIVE O'CLOCK TEA in Paris with all the British trimmings, from fancy cakes to lemon-curd spread.

and whipping—is sent over twice a week in refrigerated cars. The greengrocer department is stocked with products from suppliers everywhere and everything is rigidly graded according to size and state of perfection. Nestlings from Chile, white celery from Spain, limes from Brazil, avocados from Israel, parsnips from England. Fresh broccoli is featured in season, to be replaced with frozen broccoli when out of season.

A very dry cherry with the Marks & Spencer label, well-priced at 24 francs a bottle, has been adopted by smart Paris hosts and hostesses. Jars of M & S tiny hells and jars of pearl onions as cocktail accompaniments have been approved by the French.

Frozen cheesecakes made their debut a fortnight ago. They have a sweet Graham Cracker under-crust and a creamy white cheese filling topped by a glaze of raspberries or black currants. Trilled by the critical service staff of Paris's Hotel Lancaster, the pronunciation was "excellent." Black currant, however, beat out raspberry. American-style apple pie made with Bramley apples also pleased the French staff.

OPERA IN LONDON

Friedrich Tackles 'Idomeneo'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 13 (IHT).—Few would argue against the opinion that "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito" are the finest opera seria ever written. But each is undeniably an opera seria, conforming essentially to the conventions of 18th-century musical theater. And that is an obstacle not even Mozart's genius could overcome.

The conventions were already obsolete in Mozart's time. He solved the problem, after "Idomeneo," by abandoning opera seria in favor of Singspiel and opera buffa, and produced the masterpieces that remain as fresh today as in their own time. He returned to opera seria near the end of his short life only to satisfy, with "La Clemenza di Tito," a coronation commission requiring the older form.

There have been many attempts in recent years to add "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito" to the Mozart canon,

the most recent being the Royal Opera's new Goetz Friedrich production of "Idomeneo" at Covent Garden. The general production tendency has been based on a hopeful assumption that they are more than opera seria, that in them Mozart somehow confounded convention.

Better Libretto

The assumption is probably more valid for "Idomeneo" than for "La Clemenza di Tito," if only because of a better libretto and an Act III that anticipates the grandest achievements of 19th-century grand opera. But the new Friedrich version, for all its many imaginative details, suffers, as Friedrich productions commonly do, from overproduction.

It suffers, too, from stage designs by Stefanos Lazaridis consisting solely of sea, sky and movable piles of rectangular stone slabs, denying the spectator any sense or variety of specific place or locality.

The problem with opera seria

is the tedium induced by long sequences of long recitatives and long arias. The antidote is not elaborate and sometimes fussy production, which can aggravate tedium by diverting attention from the music—in the case of "Idomeneo" mostly marauding but by a superlative cast well versed and highly accomplished in the florid traditions of 18th-century vocalism working with a superlative orchestra.

The Royal Opera "Idomeneo" has the superlative orchestra, a splendid chorus and an inspired conductor in Colin Davis. What came from the pit, Thursday night, was unmitigated aural delight. But the cast, with the notable exception of Janet Harris, as Idomeneo, and Stuart Burrows, as Idomeneo, is not quite up to the extravagant exactions of opera seria, although Yvonne Kenny, as Ilia, came close.

In short, a Goetz Friedrich production, but a Colin Davis—and, of course, a Mozart—evening.

Liebenzell Group Is in Truk

German Missionaries of the Pacific

By Charles Hillinger

TRUK, Eastern Caroline Islands.—One of the many surprises of the Pacific Islands is the German missionaries.

Germany has not been a colonial power in this part of the world for 64 years.

When the Germans in 1914 gave up their rule of hundreds of islands between Hawaii and the Philippines, Japan took over. And when Japan was defeated by the United States in 1945, the islands became United Nations trust territories administered by the United States.

But the German missionaries are still here.

"The fact that German missionaries are a religious force in the middle of the Pacific Ocean after all these years surprises many people," said Edmund Kalan, 53, a Messerschmitt pilot during World War II. Mr. Kalan became a Liebenzell Mission pastor after the war ended.

When Germany took the islands from Spain in 1898, the Germans expelled Spanish priests and American Protestant missionaries who had brought Christianity to the islands.

Replacements Roman Catholic priests and Protestant Liebenzell missionaries came out from Germany as replacements. When Japan gained control of the islands in 1914, the shoe was on the other foot and the German missionaries were thrown out.

The Japanese Evangelical Christian Society called Nanyo Dendo Dan took care of the needs of the Christian community. But Trukese islanders pleaded for years with the Japanese authorities to let the Liebenzell missionaries come back. The Germans operated excellent schools in Truk and were highly respected by the people.

Finally, after 12 years, the

Japanese relented. Letters were written in 1926 to Bad Liebenzell, a health resort in the Black Forest of Germany, headquarters of the mission group, asking the Germans to come back to Truk.

The German missionaries returned that year to Truk Lagoon, 3,450 miles southwest of Honolulu.

"All went well until World War II," noted the Rev. Siegfried Neumaler, 41, who came out from Germany with his wife, Gudrun, 31, eight years ago.

"Times were terrible for the German missionaries during World War II. Liebenzell churches were destroyed by the Japanese. Even though Germany was an ally of Japan, the Liebenzell missionaries were looked upon as spies by the Japanese."

"My uncle was a pastor here then. He and several other German missionaries were relocated by the Japanese to an isolated area of the island of Udot in the Truk Lagoon the last year of the war and left alone."

"The Trukese people were told not to have anything to do with the missionaries. They were ordered not to talk to the missionaries, not to go see them and not to bring them any food."

"One of the missionary women, Elisabeth Zuber, starved to death."

U.S. Navy Order

When the war ended, the U.S. Navy administered Truk until 1962. The Navy issued an edict in 1947 ordering all the German missionaries to leave the island because they were foreigners.

It was a repeat of the same old story.

But the Americans permitted the missionaries to continue their work on one condition—that they go to the United States and enroll there two years in a

special program to become U.S. citizens.

Many of the German missionaries became U.S. citizens in order to continue the work of the mission.

In 1963, the law was changed and missionaries of German citizenship were welcomed once again to the Pacific Islands. Today the Liebenzell missionaries here are all German citizens.

There are 32 Liebenzell Mission churches on Truk—all quaint landmarks found in practically every village on the atoll.

Native ministers are pastors of all the congregations. Services are in Trukese. Missionaries have translated the Bible, songbooks, catechisms and other religious books into the language.

Motor Vessel

The headquarters of the mission is on the main Truk island of Moen. The Germans operate a 65-foot motor vessel which sails from island to island in the lagoon and to other islands in the Truk group within a 150-mile radius of Moen.

The boat transports food and supplies to the outlying parishes and carries missionaries who help with community and religious work.

"We love it here in this far-away place," said Gertrud Friedrich, who has been here with her husband, Werner, for 10 years. "It is not at all like Germany. No snow here. No pine forests. Coconut trees and temperatures year round in the 80s and 90s."

The Liebenzell Mission is widely known throughout Germany and receives generous support from the German people. Liebenzell also conducts missions in Taiwan, Japan, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands of Yap, Palau and the Admiralty Islands.



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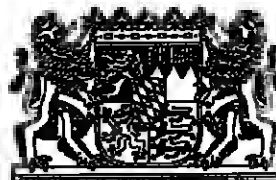
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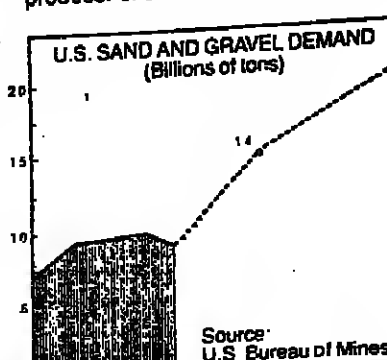
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-change rates, one can find the value of the major curren-
-cies in the national currencies of each of the countries in the
-These rates do not take into account bankwire charges.

	\$	FF	£	L. £	Sw. Kron.	Swedish	
Australia	2 7/8	4.990	106.815	65.355*	25.73%	6 5/8	101 1/2
Belgium	12 1/2	135	615	15.538	67.9%	3.735	147 1/2
Canada	3 1/2	500	100	25	92 5/8	4.59	104
Denmark	3 1/2	3.633	3.633	92.235	164.20	4.170	81.2
France	6 1/2	25	100	100	100	288.8	275
Germany	6 1/2	25	100	100	100	288.8	275
Greece	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Italy	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Japan	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Netherlands	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Sweden	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Switzerland	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
U.K.	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
U.S.	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
West Germany	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*
Yugoslavia	4 1/2	9.258	208.418*	12.262*	3.267	89.345*	1.702*


* The * indicates are dollar values as stated in London. Danish kron
= 4.747. Israeli sheqel = 13.373; Peseta: 640; Schilling: 14.855; Swiss franc:
= 235.86; Norwegian kronor = 5.002; Pound: 1.000; Belgian franc: 1.000
= 20.361; Hong Kong \$ = 4.818; Singapore dollar = 2.466; Canadian \$ = 50.905 U.S.
= 1.000; Ceylon franc = 1.000; Indian Rupee = 1.000; 100 Indian Rupee = 1.000; 100 Indian Rupee = 1.000

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NEW YORK (API) Closing Prices, March 13, 1977

[illegible][illegible]

26 1/4	21 1/4	GnHst	1.46	6.3	16	19	22 1/2	22 1/2
27 1/4	8 1/4	GnHst	.60	6.7			9	9 +
27 1/4	11 1/4	GnHst	.60	1.8	8	335	22 1/2	21 1/4
27 1/4	14 1/4	GnHst	.60	3.4	7	42	18 1/2	11 1/4
27 1/4	26 1/4	GnHst	1	2.6	18	25	27 1/2	27 1/4

[illegible]

70	22%	18%	Hollands	1.12	5.4	6	33	20%	20%	20%		20%	15%
90	23%	13%	Kellard	.08	3.9	9	6	23%	27%	37%+16		25%	5%
30%	25%	Kennil	.08	2.6193	304	23%	22%	33%-1%				7%	2%
100	18%	Kennet	.06	9.2	11	96	21%	21	+16			5%	46
14	25%	20%	KyUlll	.06	7.4	155	17	11	-14			2%	2%

[illegible]

N1,Ind	120	7.5	8	129	16%	10
NLT	1	4.7	7	34	21%	21%
NVF	120	15.	5	195	61%	6
Nabisco	.76	5.8	70	139	48%	47%
Nalco	1.54	6.5	75	39	28	27%

[illegible]

Dollar Moves Disappoint Market

ONDON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar moved quickly to the foreign exchange market after the joint U.S. and German announcement of measures to help stabilize the dollar market sharply from an announcement "explosion" in this trading to finish European business day down a low, rising sharply against the dollar market and yen. The measure against other currencies was mixed.

The dollar was quoted in late European dealings at 2.0475 deutsche marks, down 2.1 per cent from a pre-announcement peak of around 2.0880 marks and down from 2.0560 in European late Friday. It finished the European day at 2.0370 yen, off from 2.0380 Friday.

The new measures would be far-reaching if they weren't so tragic, the chief dealer at one London-based bank said.

The U.S.-German measures fell far short of market expectations.

World Trade Growth Is Slow, Outlook Modest, GATT Says

By Bhushan Bahre

GENEVA, March 13 (AP-DJ).—World trade volume grew sharply in 1977, and with protectionist measures and a fall in the foreign exchange market, the outlook for the first half of 1978 is for only a slow increase, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said.

U.S. imports from all countries that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose about 20 per cent last year, contrasting sharply with declines registered by most West European countries and Japan. Taken together, these divergent trends produced an overall expansion in industrial nations' imports from the oil exporters of 1 to 2 per cent last year.

U.S. export volume was stagnant in 1977 as a whole, while the industrial nations as a group averaged a 4-to-5-per-cent gain or about half that recorded in 1976. Canada and Britain recorded export volume increases of about 9 per cent, France, 7 per cent, and West Germany, Japan and Italy, 5 per cent. The sharpest increase in these exports was the 10-per-cent gain to oil-exporting nations.

GATT said that OPEC members' overall trade surplus last year totaled about \$40 billion, down from \$48 billion in 1976.

The combined trade deficit of North America, Japan and the industrial nations of Western Europe increased to about \$43 billion from \$38 billion a year earlier.

GATT said that dollar export earnings of the oil-importing developing nations grew about 20 per cent last year, unchanged from 1976. But the trade body pointed out that while the largest part of this rise the previous year was based on growth in export volume, most of the gain of the 1977 increase was due to higher prices. Although the value of imports of this group rose by about 13 per cent last year, considerably more rapid a pace than the two preceding years, GATT said that their trade deficit shrank to about \$20 billion last year from \$27 billion.

Meanwhile, the Eastern trading area's overall trade deficit fell to about \$2 billion last year from \$7 billion and a peak of \$10 billion in 1976. The Eastern trading area comprises Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, North Korea and Vietnam.

There was a marked decline in the volume, rather than value, of the imports from the European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) reflecting concern about servicing foreign debt. The Comecon countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. GATT did not give details of this slowdown, however.

GATT said that China's exports rose 6 per cent in value, and imports gained 3 per cent in 1977 from a year earlier.

However, there were wide differences in economic expansion rates last year and import growth figures reflected these differences. Import volume grew 13 per cent in the United States, 5 per cent in West Germany and 2 1/2 per cent in Britain and Japan. France and Italy showed no increase, and Sweden recorded a decline.

Japanese Finance Ministry and central bank officials, also saw significance in the U.S. decision to sell SDRs from its reserves.

That decision could be taken as tangible evidence of a political commitment on the part of the Carter administration to stabilize the dollar—evidence that many officials and market participants in Europe and the Far East have found lacking previously, when the only ammunition Washington seemed willing to expend in the battle for the dollar was words.

The pound was marginally firmer today at \$1.9080, up from \$1.9020 late Friday, but the U.S. currency continued to gain ground against the lira at \$83.55, up from \$83.00 late Friday.

The dollar also closed marginally higher against the Swiss franc, ending the European day at 1.9575 francs, up from 1.9525 Friday. But the close was well below the U.S. currency's pre-announcement peak.



Traders at Paris eagerly bid up prices Monday following news of election result.

French Stocks Gain 10% on Election Result

PARIS, March 13 (AP-DJ).—French stock prices soared and the French franc gained against all major currencies today in reaction to the first round of France's general election in which the leftist alliance failed to get the expected majority.

An unprecedented wave of buying orders delayed trading in some 40 shares and pushed stock prices up an average 10 per cent.

As the franc gained ground in foreign exchange trading, the price of gold in France fell to its lowest level in six weeks.

Market operators, including some of the older members, said they had not witnessed a similar "feverish" session in years. Clients wanted to buy "at any price," one broker said.

The uncertainty over the outcome of the election, fueled by public opinion polls which gave the Socialist-Communist alliance the lead, had depressed French

shares over the past several months.

The Agefi share index of French shares had dropped to the lowest level in 10 years on May 10, 1977, when it stood at 74.72. The index is based 1963 equals 100.

At stake in the current elections, which could still bring a leftist government to power for the first time in more than 40 years in the run-off voting next Sunday, is whether the country will retain a basically liberal, capitalist economy, or change to a system that is essentially controlled and directed by the state.

From the point of view of investors, the differences between Socialists and Communists were more apparent than real since the ultimate goal of the two parties were the same—the nationalization of major industrial groups, the private banking and insurance sectors, and the imposition of strict foreign exchange controls.

What has also prompted massive divestment in the capital market in recent months was the fear that shareholders would get very little compensation for shares in companies nationalized after the elections.

The Communists have proposed replacement of existing stock with non-marketable 20-year bonds carrying an interest of 10 per cent, while the Socialists plan the issue of non-voting stock to avoid the financial burden of the share purchase.

In either case, the purchase price would be calculated on the average market price of the three preceding years.

Georges Gallia-Hamonne, university professor of economics and finance, has estimated the total market value of shares listed on the French stock exchanges and falling under the leftist nationalization program at \$7 billion.

His estimate does not include shares held in portfolios of pension and investment funds nor those already owned by public institutions.

The industrial groups and those which the Communists want to add to the nationalization list are: Roussel-Uclaf, Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, Thomson-Brandt, Cie. Générale d'Electricité, Rhone-Poulenc, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Desmout-Brequet Aviation, ITT-France, Honeywell-Bull, Chiers-Chatillon, Denain Nord-Est Longwy, Marine-Wendel, Schneider SA, Peugeot-Citroën and Cie. Française des Pétroles.

Together with their subsidiaries and those of the private banking and insurance sectors, some 1,400 French firms would be involved.

It would give the government

direct control over 25 per cent of industrial employment, 40 per cent of France's exports and 60 per cent of investment, according to estimates.

And the number of potential firms likely to fall under state control would certainly continue to grow because the Socialist-Communist common program for government provides that the government may decide to take a company into public ownership if workers request it.

A Treasury official said that the Germans will take a new look at their economic policies—designed to achieve a real growth rate of 3.5 per cent this year—around early May. "I think this is a very useful statement for them to make, and I don't think it should be interpreted as either less than, or more than, that," he said.

He pointed out that, for the first time, the United States, which historically had stressed fundamentals such as sustained recovery and high growth rates as crucial to stability in exchange markets, had moved toward the German position, which emphasizes the exchange markets themselves.

In essence, the U.S. official was discarding the policy sometimes referred to in Europe as "benign neglect," in exchange for which the Germans are willing to pay more attention to what the Americans call fundamentals.

"Basically, what we're saying here, both of us," the U.S. official said, "is that the fundamentals and stability in the exchange markets are mutually critical to each other... This has to be looked at as one ball of wax."

In response to persistent European solicitations to the United States to do something to curb energy consumption, Mr. Bismund said that the Carter Administration is studying whether energy legislation before Congress will have to be supplemented by further action on Capitol Hill or by administrative steps to curb energy use.

Metalworkers Strike in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, March 13 (Reuters).—Leaders of the metalworkers' union decided today to call a strike in the southwest region Wednesday to back their call for an 8-per-cent pay increase.

Union chairman Eugen Loderer announced the decision after renewed talks with the employers here over the weekend had failed to break a deadlock.

British Retail Sales

LONDON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail sales volume index for February rose to 106 1/2 from 104.9 in January and 104 in February, 1977, according to figures released by the Department of Trade. Last month's index is provisional and is given to the nearest half percentage point.

The decline in buying plans was across-the-board, with 7.9 per cent of the families polled plan to buy a car during the next six months, down from 9.3 per cent in January; 8.9 per cent intend to buy a home, down from 4.8 per cent; 31.5 per cent plan to buy a major appliance, down from 39 per cent and 47 per cent plan a vacation trip, down from 51 per cent.

Economic Growth Is Forecast at 3.5%

LONDON, March 13 (Reuters).—The Henley Center for Forecasting said economic growth in the major non-Communist industrial nations would average 3.5 per cent a year over the next five years, below the average since World War II.

Growing protectionism would cut expansion of world trade in manufactured goods to 5.5 per cent a year while governments would hold back from steps to stimulate demand and reduce unemployment because of fears of fueling inflation, it added.

Swiss Wholesale Prices

BERN, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Swiss wholesale prices declined 0.3 per cent in February from a month earlier and were down 2.8 per cent from a year earlier, according to official figures. At the end of February, the wholesale price index (1963 equals 100) stood at 144.3, down from 144.7 in January and down from 148.5 in February, 1977.

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Documents on Inner Working Sought

Outcome Uncertain in U.S. Car Probe

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—After more than 18 months of the Federal Trade Commission's broad investigation of the auto industry and operations in the United States, FTC officials said they are not sure if they will, or even will, lead to anything.

Changes of anti-competitive practices are possible, sources say, but so is a too narrow focus on the industry or even to close investigation without taking action.

Below the outcome, the mission has just issued the makers subpoenaing for documents that would show more of the industry's inner workings than has ever been disclosed. The subpoenas will be the four largest U.S. makers: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors. Later, the FTC will seek information from foreign suppliers.

Analysis to Take Years

Subpoenas are expected to take as many as two million pages of paper—memoranda, letters, other documents from sales files. Analysis of this material will take at least two years, and staff recommendations before the task is completed, members indicate.

There are a lot of questions to be answered before we'd propose

a complaint—if there is to be a complaint," comments one FTC lawyer involved in the investigation. Instead of a complaint, the commission could choose to issue the same kind of "mosty interrogatory" report that it did in 1969, the last time it took a serious look at the overall industry, he notes. It also could recommend that Congress change the industry's structure by law, or close the investigation without comment, he adds.

So far, the investigative group created by the FTC competition and economics bureau, numbering up to 20 lawyers and economists, has concentrated on reviewing questions that have arisen about the industry over the decades. The investigators have also queried auto-company executives extensively about the types of documents in their files. In the months ahead, though, the investigation is expected to focus on more specific questions.

Do economies of scale justify the current structure of an industry heavily dominated by GM? Over the last few years, GM's market share of U.S.-made cars sold in the United States has climbed to nearly 57 per cent, while the far smaller shares of Chrysler and AMC have eroded. The FTC staff hopes that the documents will show, for example, whether GM and Ford enjoy a competitive advantage in

lower unit costs because of their ability to produce more parts or completed vehicles.

Does vertical integration provide an advantage for some automakers? "It isn't foreordained" that a company, to be successful, must make all its own parts, from electric devices to engines, an FTC lawyer observes. The commission wants "to understand" how such vertical relationships affect a company's competitive standing.

Do companies limit competition through their exclusive dealer franchise agreements? The FTC staff wonders why Ford and Chevrolet should not be sold in the same showroom, as are competing makes of refrigerators or television sets?

Do annual styling changes add to auto prices and help to discourage new competitors, as critics often charge? Does the public demand them, or are they fostered by the auto companies for their own advantage?

How are auto pricing decisions made? The FTC investigators will seek to learn why, over the years, automakers have shown a reluctance for price wars. They also are curious whether "public discussion" of price increases by auto executives encourage such increases. Such comments may be the way the executives "signal" one another, an FTC official speculates.

Wall Street Rally Fails On News of Dollar Deal

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—A strong early stock market rally today gave way to profit-taking in the afternoon, but the market held its ground and ended slightly higher in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.38 to 750.96, after being up more than 6 points after the first thirty minutes of trading. It was up 0.78 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines at the bell, although the margin had narrowed considerably during the day. Some 785 issues advanced against about 600 declines.

Volume totaled 24.07 million shares compared with Friday's 21.99 million.

The morning advance was attributed to hopes U.S.-West German measures would help stop the dollar's decline in foreign exchange markets.

But the dollar closed lower against the deutsche mark, as currency traders apparently were disappointed over the size of the support package. This disappointment quickly spread to Wall Street, analysts said, causing prices to surrender most of early gains.

Analysts cited as positive reports that some progress had been made in the coal talks, even though most miners were ignoring a court-issued back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act, invoked by the government last week.

International Business Machines continued under selling pressure, falling 3 points to 239 1/4 in heavy trading.

Another standout loser was General Dynamics, which dropped 2 7/8 to 40 5/8. The company told the government it will stop work on a submarine construction program because of "breach of contract" by the Navy.

On the takeover front, Hardee's Food Systems gained 1/8 to 16 3/8 on volume of 206,100 shares on the NYSE. The company disclosed preliminary merger talks with Pet Inc. and said the talks will continue later this week. Pet fell 7/8 to 36 1/8.

Energy Industries jumped 2 5/8 to 30 3/4 and National Distillers & Chemical moved up 1/8 to 21 1/8. The companies agreed on terms for Emery to merge into National Distillers.

Communications Satellite, posting lower earnings late Friday, declined 3/4 to 35 and United Brands, which reported a fourth-quarter operating loss, was unchanged at 7 1/8.

Expert Sees Stronger Yen

TOKYO, March 13 (AP-DJ).—There is no way to prevent the yen from rising to 230 or perhaps even 210 to the dollar this year, and there is no possibility of Japan increasing its imports, for the next two or three years, a top Japanese economic expert said today.

Takuro Takeuchi, counselor of the Bank of Tokyo's economic research department, said that he expects the United States and the European Economic Community to put more pressure on the exchange rate of the yen because of Japan's continuing trade surpluses.

"Unless the Japanese government makes more effort to increase imports, the yen will go up over 230, or even 210," Mr. Takeuchi said. He added, "There is no possibility of increasing imports" under present economic conditions, which he said would continue for two or three years.

"Eventually... either Japan will take action to restrict exports or the United States or EEC will impose selective import restrictions," he said, probably before the U.S. elections this fall.

The foreign-exchange market is too "disruptive" for any U.S.-West German measures to have much lasting effect, and the rate will gradually start climbing again. "It is going to 300, the result will be a disruption of the Japanese economy," he said.

U.S. W. Germany Formalize Plan for Support of the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

sider the convergence of U.S.-German views, "greater than we've had before," on the larger issues, as at least equal in importance to the more technical matters surrounding market intervention.

A key paragraph of the joint statement read as follows: "Both sides... recognize that stability in the foreign exchange markets depends on a climate of confidence and a high degree of stability in the world economy. Although progress has been made in some respects, these conditions have not yet been adequately met. The statement added that developments in the first quarter of this year would determine the course of economic policies... in Germany and elsewhere."

A New Look

A Treasury official said that the Germans will take a new look at their economic policies—designed to achieve a real growth rate of 3.5 per cent this year—around early May. "I think this is a very useful statement for them to make, and I don't think it should be interpreted as either less than, or more than, that," he said.

U.S. Consumers Less Confident, To Cut Spending

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence and planned spending, which had been rising in recent months, declined in February.

A survey of 5,000 households across the country, sponsored by the Conference Board, found that "consumers continue to be generally optimistic about current economic conditions but they have turned pessimistic about the future."

Fabian Linden, a Conference Board economist, said that "the big news, the coal strike, higher paycheck deductions for social security and the accelerated pace of inflation" without doubt have contributed to the finding.

The nonprofit organization's "consumer confidence index" stood at 104.3 in February, down about a point from the January reading. Another Conference Board index measuring consumers' "buying plans" fell to 112.2, down 21 points from January. Both indexes are based on 1969-70 averages of 100.

The decline in buying plans was across-the-board, with 7.9 per cent of the families polled plan to buy a car during the next six months, down from 9.3 per cent in January; 8.9 per cent intend to buy a home, down from 4.8 per cent; 31.5 per cent plan to buy a major appliance, down from 39 per cent and 47 per cent plan a vacation trip, down from 51 per cent.

U.S. Firms Expect Increase Of 11 Per Cent in Earnings

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—U.S. businesses expect an 11-per-cent increase this year in pretax profits, compared with a 9.5-per-cent gain last year, according to a McGraw-Hill survey.

It also showed that 84 per cent of the companies surveyed expect pretax profits this year will be higher than a year earlier, and 53 per cent anticipate higher profit margins. The survey does not include agriculture, forestry, fisheries or profits earned overseas.

The survey reported that U.S. companies expect their cash flow, consisting of retained earnings and depreciation, to rise 13 per cent this year, allowing them to finance 74 per cent of their planned capital expenditures for the year from internal sources.

Of the 23 sectors covered by the survey, the highest expected increase is in the iron and steel industry, forecasting a 36-per-cent gain in earnings to around \$1 billion. The electric and gas utilities industry predicted the smallest increase, with a 6-per-cent gain to \$7.04 billion.

Other groups expecting large increases in pretax earnings are stone, clay and glass companies and the rubber industry, each expecting increases of 17 per cent to roughly \$2.5 billion; nonferrous metals companies, 16 per cent to \$228 million; and instruments

companies, 16 per cent to \$3.3 billion.

All major industries forecast increases in cash flow this year. "Corporations see a good gain in retained earnings despite higher social security payments and other increasing demands on corporate earnings," Douglas Greenwood, McGraw-Hill Publications vice-president, said.

Most of the cash-flow increase is expected to be used for capital investment.

However, the 36 per cent of capital spending expected to be financed from external sources totals \$41.5 billion, up \$6.32 billion from 1977, the study said. This substantial increase "could place some strain on the credit markets," Mr. Greenwood adds.

Main States Post Trade Deficit of \$40.7 Billion in '77

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—With imports totaling \$71.9 billion and exports amounting to \$31.2 billion in 1977, the major industrial nations last year ran an aggregate trade deficit of \$40.7 billion, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday.

The IMF noted that the U.S. trade deficit in 1977, amounting to \$36.5 billion (inclusive of freight and insurance on imports) was the major contributing factor in the trade imbalance of the industrial nations as a group.

By the IMF's reckoning, the U.S. trade deficit in 1976 amounted to \$14.5 billion.

Separately, the IMF reported that total monetary reserves of its 133-member nations increased by nearly \$43 billion during 1977.

At the end of last year, official reserves of both industrial nations and developing countries were equal to about \$317 billion.

The increase in reserves, the IMF said, was nearly all in the form of foreign exchange holdings.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 13

High	Low	Div	1/8	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	4	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 3/4	6	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	7	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	8	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	11	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	12	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	13	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 3/4	14	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	17	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	18	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 3/4	19	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	20	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 3/4	21	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	22	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 3/4	31	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	32	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	33	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 3/4	34	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	35	35 1/4	35 1/2	35 3/4	36	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	37	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	41	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 3/4	42	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	43	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	44	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 3/4	45	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 3/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	47	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	48	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	49	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	50	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 3/4	51	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 3/4	52	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4	53	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 3/4	54	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 3/4	55	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 3/4	56	56 1/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	57	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	59	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	60	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 3/4	61	61 1/4	61 1/2	61 3/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 3/4	63	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	64	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 3/4	65	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 3/4	66	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	67	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/4	68	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	69	69 1/4	69 1/2	69 3/4	70	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 3/4	71	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 3/4	72	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 3/4	73	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 3/4	74	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	75	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 3/4	76	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	77	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 3/4	79	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 3/4	80	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 3/4	81	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 3/4	82	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 3/4	83	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 3/4	84	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 3/4	85	85 1/4	85 1/2	85 3/4	86	86 1/4	86 1/2	86 3/4	87	87 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4	88	88 1/4	88 1/2	88 3/4	89	89 1/4	89 1/2	89 3/4	90	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 3/4	91	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 3/4	92	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/4	93	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 3/4	94	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 3/4	95	95 1/4	95 1/2	95 3/4	96	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 3/4	97	97 1/4	97 1/2	97 3/4	98	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 3/4	99	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 3/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	101	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 3/4	102	102 1/4	102 1/2	102 3/4	103	103 1/4	103 1/2	103 3/4	104	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 3/4	105	105 1/4	105 1/2	105 3/4	106	106 1/4	106 1/2	106 3/4	107	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 3/4	108	108 1/4	108 1/2	108 3/4	109	109 1/4	109 1/2	109 3/4	110	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 3/4	111	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 3/4	112	112 1/4	112 1/2	112 3/4	113	113 1/4	113 1/2	113 3/4	114	114 1/4	114 1/2	114 3/4	115	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 3/4	116	116 1/4	116 1/2	116 3/4	117	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 3/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 3/4	119	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 3/4	120	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 3/4	121	121 1/4	121 1/2	121 3/4	122	122 1/4	122 1/2	122 3/4	123	123 1/4	123 1/2	123 3/4	124	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 3/4	125	125 1/4	125 1/2	125 3/4	126	126 1/4	126 1/2	126 3/4	127	127 1/4	127 1/2	127 3/4	128	128 1/4	128 1/2	128 3/4	129	129 1/4	129 1/2	129 3/4	130	130 1/4	130 1/2	130 3/4	131	131 1/4	131 1/2	131 3/4	132	132 1/4	132 1/2	132 3/4	133	133 1/4	133 1/2	133 3/4	134	134 1/4	134 1/2	134 3/4	135	135 1/4	135 1/2	135 3/4	136	136 1/4	136 1/2	136 3/4	137	137 1/4	137 1/2	137 3/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/2	138 3/4	139	139 1/4	139 1/2	139 3/4	140	140 1/4	140 1/2	140 3/4	141	141 1/4	141 1/2	141 3/4	142	142 1/4	142 1/2	142 3/4	143	143 1/4	143 1/2	143 3/4	144	144 1/4	144 1/2	144 3/4	145	145 1/4	145 1/2	145 3/4	146	146 1/4	146 1/2	146 3/4	147	147 1/4	147 1/2	147 3/4	148	148 1/4	148 1/2	148 3/4	149	149 1/4	149 1/2	149 3/4	150	150 1/4	150 1/2	150 3/4	151	151 1/4	151 1/2	151 3/4	152	152 1/4	152 1/2	152 3/4	153	153 1/4	153 1/2	153 3/4	154	154 1/4	154 1/2	154 3/4	155	155 1/4	155 1/2	155 3/4	156	156 1/4	156 1/2	156 3/4	157	157 1/4	157 1/2	157 3/4	158	158 1/4	158 1/2	158 3/4	159	159 1/4	159 1/2	159 3/4	160	160 1/4	160 1/2	160 3/4	161	161 1/4	161 1/2	161 3/4	162	162 1/4	162 1/2	162 3/4	163	163 1/4	163 1/2	163 3/4	164	164 1/4	164 1/2	164 3/4	165	165 1/4	165 1/2	165 3/4	166	166 1/4	166 1/2	166 3/4	167	167 1/4	167 1/2	167 3/4	168	168 1/4	168 1/2	168 3/4	169	169 1/4	169 1/2	169 3/4	170	170 1/4	170 1/2	170 3/4	171	171 1/4	171 1/2	171 3/4	172	172 1/4	172 1/2	172 3/4	173	173 1/4	173 1/2	173 3/4	174	174 1/4	174 1/2	174 3/4	175	175 1/4	175 1/2	175 3/4	176	176 1/4	176 1/2	176 3/4	177	177 1/4	177 1/2	177 3/4	178	178 1/4	178 1/2	178 3/4	179	179 1/4	179 1/2	179 3/4	180	180 1/4	180 1/2	180 3/4	181	181 1/4	181 1/2	181 3/4	182	182 1/4	182 1/2	182 3/4	183	183 1/4	183 1/2	183 3/4	184	184 1/4	184 1/2	184 3/4	185	185 1/4	185 1/2	185 3/4	186	186 1/4	186 1/2	186 3/4	187	187 1/4	187 1/2	187 3/4	188	188 1/4	188 1/2	188 3/4	189	189 1/4	189 1/2	189 3/4	190	190 1/4	190 1/2	190 3/4	191	191 1/4	191 1/2	191 3/4	192	192 1/4	192 1/2	192 3/4	193	193 1/4	193 1/2	193 3/4	194	194 1/4	194 1/2	194 3/4	195	195 1/4	195 1/2	195 3/4	196	196 1/4	196 1/2	196 3/4	197	197 1/4	197 1/2	197 3/4	198	198 1/4	198 1/2	198 3/4	199	199 1/4	199 1/2	199 3/4	200	200 1/4	200 1/2	200 3/4	201	201 1/4	201 1/2	201 3/4	202	202 1/4	202 1/2	202 3/4	203	203 1/4	203 1/2	203 3/4	204	204 1/4	204 1/2	204 3/4	205	205 1/4	205 1/2	205 3/4	206	206 1/4	206 1/2	206 3/4	207	207 1/4	207 1/2	207 3/4	208	208 1/4	208 1/2	208 3/4	209	209 1/4	209 1/2	209 3/4	210	210 1/4	210 1/2	210 3/4	211	211 1/4	211 1/2	211 3/4	212	212 1/4	212 1/2	212 3/4	213	213 1/4	213 1/2	213 3/4	214	214 1/4	214 1/2	214 3/4	215	215 1/4	215 1/2	215 3/4	216	216 1/4	216 1/2	216 3/4	217	217 1/4	217 1/2	217 3/4	218	218 1/4	218 1/2	218 3/4	219	219 1/4	219 1/2	219 3/4	220	220 1/4	220 1/2	220 3/4	221	221 1/4	221 1/2	221 3/4	222	222 1/4	222 1/2	222 3/4	223	223 1/4	223 1/2	223 3/4	224	224 1/4	224 1/2	224 3/4	225	225 1/4	225 1/2	225 3/4	226	226 1/4	226 1/2	226 3/4	227	227 1/4	227 1/2	227 3/4	228	228 1/4	228 1/2	228 3/4	229	229 1/4	229 1/2	229 3/4	230	230 1/4	230 1/2	230 3/4	231	231 1/4	231 1/2	231 3/4	232	232 1/4	232 1/2	232 3/4	233	233 1/4	233 1/2	233 3/4	234	234 1/4	234 1/2	234 3/4	235	235 1/4	235 1/2	235 3/4	236	236 1/4	236 1/2	236 3/4	237	237 1/4	237 1/2	237 3/4	238	238 1/4	238 1/2	238 3/4	239	239 1/4	239 1/2	239 3/4	240	240 1/4	240 1/2	240 3/4	241	241 1/4	241 1/2	241 3/4	242	242 1/4	242 1/2	242 3/4	243	243 1/4	243 1/2	243 3/4	244	244 1/4	244 1/2	244 3/4	245	245 1/4	245 1/2	245 3/4	246	246 1/4	246 1/2	246 3/4	247	247 1/4	247 1/2	247 3/4	248	248 1/4	248 1/2	248 3/4	249	249 1/4	249 1/2	249 3/4	250	250 1/4	250 1/2	250 3/4	251	251 1/4	251 1/2	251 3/4	252	252 1/4	252 1/2	252 3/4	253	253 1/4	253 1/2	253 3/4	254	254 1/4	254 1/2	254 3/4	255	255 1/4	255 1/2	255 3/4	256	256 1/4	256 1/2	256 3/4	257	257 1/4	257 1/2	257 3/4	258	258 1/4	258 1/2	258 3/4	259	259 1/4	259 1/2	259 3/4	260	260 1/4	260 1/2	260 3/4	261	261 1/4	261 1/2	261 3/4	262	262 1/4	262 1/2	262 3/4	263	263 1/4	263 1/2	263 3/4	264	264 1/4	264 1/2	264 3/4	265	265 1/4	265 1/2	265 3/4	266	266 1/4	266 1/2	266 3/4	267	267 1/4	267 1/2	267 3/4	268	268 1/4	268 1/2	268 3/4	269	269 1/4	269 1/2	269 3/4	270	270 1/4	270 1/2	270 3/4	271	271 1/4	271 1/2	271 3/4	272	272 1/4	272 1/2	272 3/4	273	273 1/4	273 1/2	273 3/4	274	274 1/4	274 1/2	274 3/4	275	275 1/4	275 1/2	275 3/4	276	276 1/4	276 1/2	276 3/4	277	277 1/4	277 1/2	277 3/4	278	278 1/4	278 1/2	278 3/4	279	279 1/4	279 1/2	279 3/4	280	280 1/4	280 1/2	280 3/4	281	281 1/4	281 1/2	281 3/4	282	282 1/4	282 1/2	282 3/4	283	283 1/4	283 1/2	283 3/4	284	284 1/4	284 1/2	284 3/4	285	285 1/4	285 1/2	285 3/4	286	286 1/4	286 1/2	286 3/4	287	287 1/4	2
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هذا هو الأصل

[illegible]

Canal de Isabel II

\$50,000,000
Medium Term Loan

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banca Mas Sarda S.A. Banque Belge Limited
International Commercial Bank Limited International Mexican Bank Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K. Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Limited
United International Bank Limited Wobaco Investments Limited

Provided by

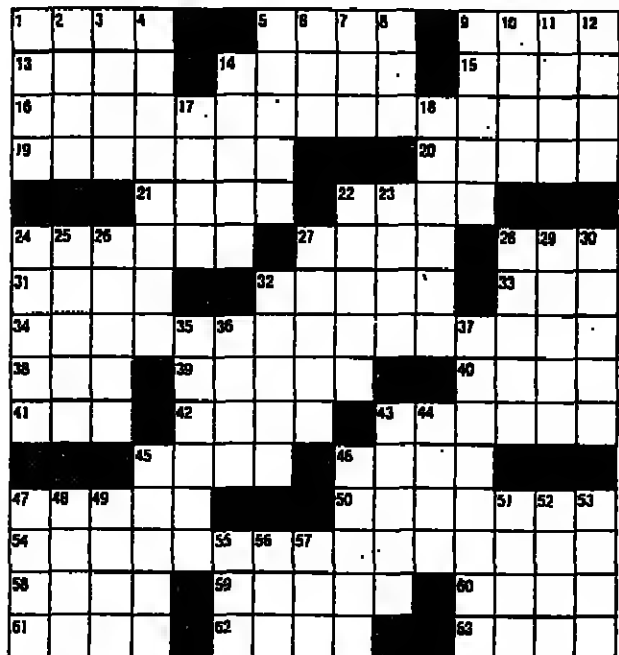
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. A P Bank Limited Banca Mas Sarda S.A.
The Bank of Yokohama Limited Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A. Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
The Chuo Trust & Banking Company Limited Hartford National Bank & Trust Company
International Commercial Bank Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K. Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited Mees & Hope Finance N.V. The Mercantile Bank of Canada
Midland and International Banks Limited The Mitsui Trust & Banking Co. Limited
NTBC & Schroder Bank S.A. Pierson, Hedding & Pierson N.V.
Provincial Bank of Canada (International) Limited Saitama-Union International (Hong Kong) Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A. The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Limited
United International Bank Limited

The Yasuda Trust and Banking Company Limited

Agent
Lloyds Bank International Limited
A member of the Lloyds Bank Group

Quotations in local currencies	Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked s
Amsterdam Gr Un St 2.84 Guinness 1.69 Hawker-Slack 1.92 K&S 22.58 100 Hells 24.50 Imp Crum 3.46 100 0.77 75.50 30.77 75.50	

CROSSWORD —By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS		45 Telegram	18 Stir up
1 Simba's abode	46 Endless story	23 Boston Tea—	
5 Item in a "Spirit of '76" painting	47 Flaming	24 Dec. 15, 1773	
9 He said, "Candy is candy..."	50 Diet staple	24 River in central Europe	
13 Diminutive suffix	54 Early loser + Saratoga:	24 Venomous snake	
14 Wild grape vine	Oct. 17, 1777	25 Fine fiddle	
15 Grocery purchase	58 Heating vessel	26 He makes the grade	
16 Autumnal event in 1781	59 Suspicious	27 Towering	
19 Snare for small game	60 Church tribunal	28 A size of larceny	
20 One of the <i>Foryates</i>	61 Governor Winthrop, e.g.	29 Wear away	
21 Heather land	62 Confined	30 "Big Poison" of baseball fame	
22 Dixie fare	63 Kind of sign or watch	32 Watered fabric	
24 Fumble	DOWN	35 More open in pattern	
27 Partner of Jackson and Smith on TV	1 Minus	36 "Cleo"—I" (Fanciella aria)	
28 Sunday seat	2 Eagerly expecting	37 Swimmers	
31 Arabian sultans	3 Brain passage	43 John Jay's hero of '76	
32 Exibite mushroom	4 Group of redcoats	44 Exalted	
33 Monroe's "___ of Good Feeling"	5 Musician in a "Spirit of '76",	45 Inflict	
34 Yuletide event in 1776	6 Scott's "___ of the Last Minstrel"	46 Jet	
38 Way: Abbr.	7 Enero-diciembre period	47 Like John Adams in the early 1820's	
39 Friendliness	8 Veterans' gp. founded in 1861	48 Entertain	
40 Washington, to Braddock, in 1755	9 ___ Dame	49 Tourist havens	
41 It flows through Ilus	10 Century plant	51 Islet	
42 Grant from England	11 Fastened, in a flue	52 Toward the direction of	
43 Cake mix	12 Sharpen	53 ___-side	
	14 The Word	55 High mountain	
	17 Biblical oldest	56 Light-Horse	
		57 Hairy of '76	
		58 Famed nickname of '76.	

WEATHER

	O	Clear		O	Clear
ALGARY.	25	Clear	MADRID.	10	Clear
AMSTERDAM.	10	Clear	NILAM.	25	Clear
ANKARA.	10	Unavailable	MILAN.	9	Cloudy
ATHENS.	11	Clear	MONTREAL.	4	Clear
BAGDAD.	10	Clear	MOSCOW.	10	Clear
BALGRADE.	8	Clear	MUNICH.	7	Clear
BELIN.	8	Rain	NEW YORK.	10	Rain
BOMBAY.	10	Clear	OSLO.	12	Clear
BUDAPEST.	11	Unavailable	OSLO.	2	Clear
BUDAPEST.	11	Cloudy	PARIS.	11	Clear
CALCUTTA.	10	Clear	PARIS.	10	Clear
COPENHAGEN.	9	Overcast	ROME.	12	Clear
DUBLIN.	6	Clear	SARAJEVO.	1	Clear
DUBLIN.	6	Clear	SARAJEVO.	1	Clear
DUBLINBURGH.	7	Clear	TEHRAN.	15	Cloudy
EL ALCAZAR.	10	Clear	TEHRAN.	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.	8	Overcast	TUNIS.	11	Clear
GENOVA.	8	Overcast	VIENNA.	2	Overcast
GENOVA.	8	Overcast	VIENNA.	2	Overcast
ISTANBUL.	11	Unavailable	WASHINGTON.	9	Clear
LA PALMA.	19	Clear	ZURICH.	3	Rain
LA PALMA.	19	Clear			
LONDON.	10	Clear			

Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

[illegible]

BOOKS

MILTON AND THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

By Christopher Hill. Viking. 541 pp. \$20.00.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ACCORDING to Christopher Hill, the Milton situation is a muddle. According to some modern scholars, the 17th-century English poet is regarded as a cold, self-righteous puritan, yet in his time Milton was accused of libertinism for his approving stand on divorce and polygamy and for his suggestion in "Paradise Lost" that Adam and Eve had sexual relations before as well as after the Fall and that this didn't much matter as far as their salvation was concerned.

Others see Milton as the quintessential revolutionary, an elitist who was composing in his pamphlet "Of Education" an academy that would train the select few

Indeed, so muddled is the Milton situation that it takes Hill 10 pages of introduction to his new book, "Milton and the English Revolution," even to describe the snarl. And this, I think, reflects a difficulty with this challenging, but ultimately rewarding book. Hill is at pains to answer everyone who he thinks has ever misunderstood John Milton, whether for being an activist or a quietist, a tragic poet or a Christian one, a heretic or a puritan conservative, a misogynist or a champion of women's rights. So the audience Hill addresses is perhaps one of cognoscenti—not only those readers acquainted with the large body of Milton's writing but also those on intimate terms with the English revolution or at least the one that Hill has written about in "God's Englishman: Oliver Cromwell and the English Revolution." "The World Turned Upside Down," "The English Revolution, 1640," and over 200 pages of footnotes. But put it bluntly the average reader will have to struggle to keep up with "Milton and the English Revolution."

Still Hill does have an overriding theme here, and it concerns Milton's relationship to English radicalism in the 17th century. "I believe," writes Hill in his introduction, "that Milton's ideas were more directly influenced than is usually recognized by the events of the English revolution in which he was so actively engaged. It is also true that the influences brought to bear on him were more radical than has been acknowledged."

It is not only what Milton read of the classical philosophers or early Christian theologians that shaped his political and religious thinking, Hill goes on to argue elsewhere, but also "influenced" by "the radical underground" that surfaced in the revolutionary turmoil of 1640—that milieu of levelers, diggers, ranters, seekers, Socinians, Baptists, and Quakers that variously together preached such "new-old" religious heresies as Arminianism, the rejection of the Calvinist elect, millenarianism (belief in the imminence of

Christ's kingdom on earth, mortalism (belief that the soul dies with the body), materialism (belief in the goodness of matter), anti-nomianism (opposition to the obligations of the moral law), and anti-trinitarianism (belief in the humanity of Christ). Yet while Milton espoused all of these heresies to some degree or another, he was not sympathetic to any of the various sects that stood for them. He was a man of contradictions, who could hold with radical ideas without embracing their political implications. He was an anti-monarchist who went so far as to defend the regime of the Stuarts. Yet by temperament and background he was a man of the middle class. The contradictions he contained could only be resolved in the ambiguity of his poetry.

How does Hill go about demonstrating all this? In a somewhat helter-skelter and repetitive manner. Three-quarters of his book is devoted to reviewing Milton's life and pamphlet-writing career against the background of the glorious revolution, the interregnum, and the Restoration. A good deal of that review is in turn spent elaborately documenting the radical sources of Milton's ideas.

This involves lengthy passages filled with disconnected and obscure references. Hill does prove his point that Milton was profoundly and complexly identified with the politics of the entire period, but does so at the expense of the reader's patience.

phases of the reader's pleasure. And what is the eventual payoff of this reading? Surviving the first three-quarters of the book? An altogether exciting re-reading of Milton's three major poems, "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," in which Hill demonstrates how each of these epics refers specifically, though often obscurely, to the events of the English revolution and how the three of them together track the revolution's progress as it comes to terms with the failure of the revolution. And this historical interpretation is not an irrelevantly sidelong to the profoundly religious meaning of the poems. For as Hill demonstrates—in what are perhaps the book's most lucid and instructive passages—Milton not only identified himself with the revolution, he also saw in it precisely the possibility for the reconciliation with which the manifest content of the poems is concerned.

Of course, as the author frequently says, we remind us, this is a historical reading, and may be intended to qualify that manifest content, which is a retelling of three major biblical episodes: Milton's attempt on Milton's part to justify God's ways to man. In Hill's reading does serve to suggest a more urgent connection between the poet and his times and a dimension to all revolutionary and revolutionary times as well. Milton's reputation as one of the titans of English literature hardly needs to be rescued from critics such as F.R. Leavis and W.R. Parker who, not so long ago, tried to remove him from the canon. Nonetheless, for those who have patience, Milton's "English Revolution" provides fresh impetus to pay renewed attention to the poet.

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscott

Luckily for many modern experts, the old law that imposed a severe penalty for trumping a partner's ace has been repealed, and they can exercise their talents without fear of the consequences. The need for such may may be far from obvious, as on the diagram.

South's robid of two clubs after opening one heart and hearing a one-spade response was not well judged. As his partner had passed originally, he could well have put on the brakes in one spade, seeing he had an unpromising ace; collection including singleton king. Since kings are highly valued by the point-count, a king being hand is never quite worth its numerical value.

North's response suggested a lack of heart support, and indeed was the only denunciation that offered any hope of game. A raise to two spades should there have been South's alternate choice rather than two clubs, which took the partnership to a precarious three-level contract.

With both black suits breaking north's, it might appear that South's contract of three clubs was destined to come home. Diamonds were led and continued, with West's runing the second round. He led a spade, winning with the queen when West ducked. Next came a heart to the jack, forcing the ace from West.

The club ten was returned, and South won with the king and

cashed his heart king, throwing
 the remaining diamond from the
 dummy. A low spade was led,
 and East won with the ace. He
 made a key play by leading a
 low heart. This forced dummy to
 ruff and left a tricky position.
 When a spade was led from
 the dummy, East played his
 trump. He knew that he would
 be ruffing his own heart, but
 he also knew that it was the vic-
 tory that would serve to defeat
 the contract.
 Ruffing himself into the lead
 allowed East to lead his heart
 queen, forcing the dummy to ruff.
 Dummy's remaining trump-win-
 ner was taken, but there was no
 way to prevent the club nine
 scoring the setting trick in the

West hand.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q8674
♥ 75
♦ 854
♣ AQ72

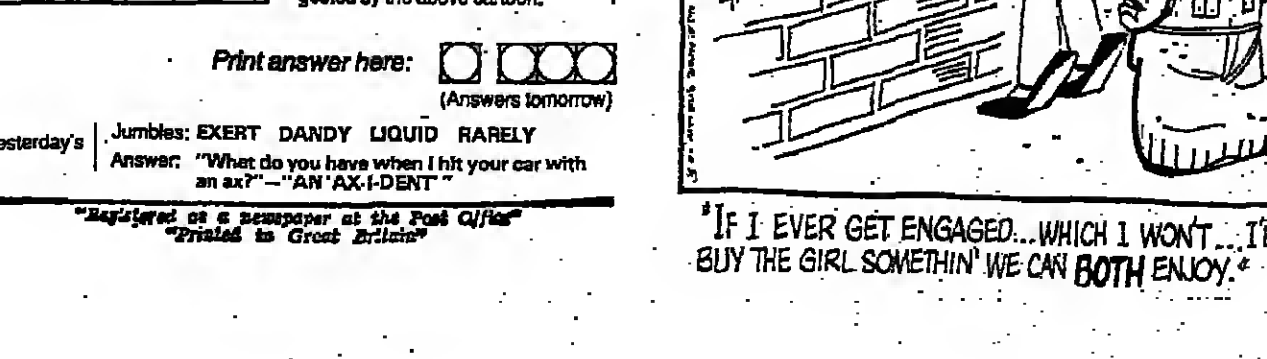
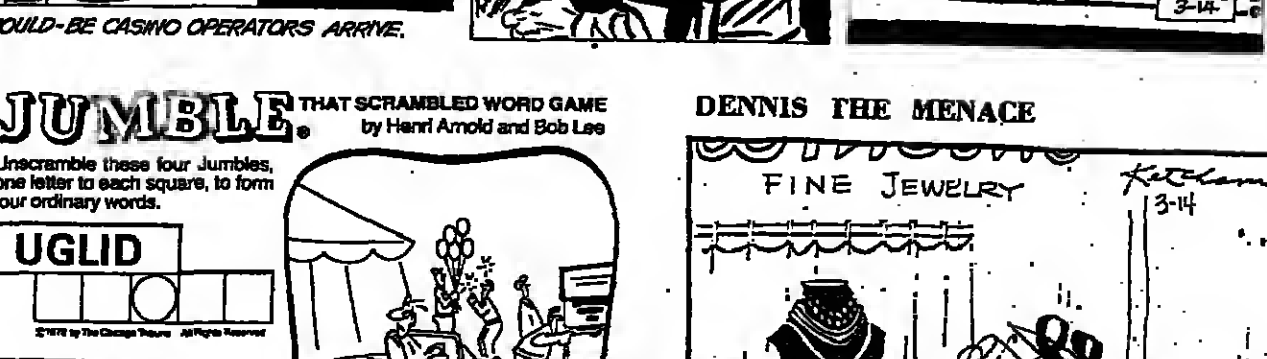
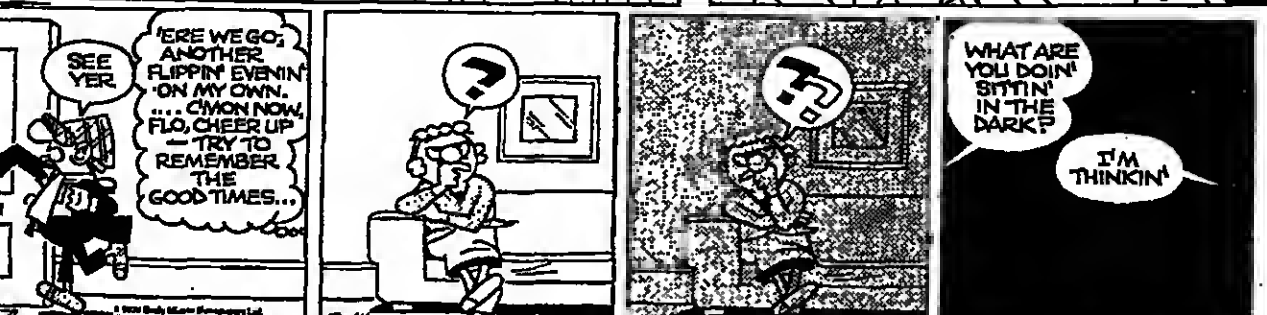
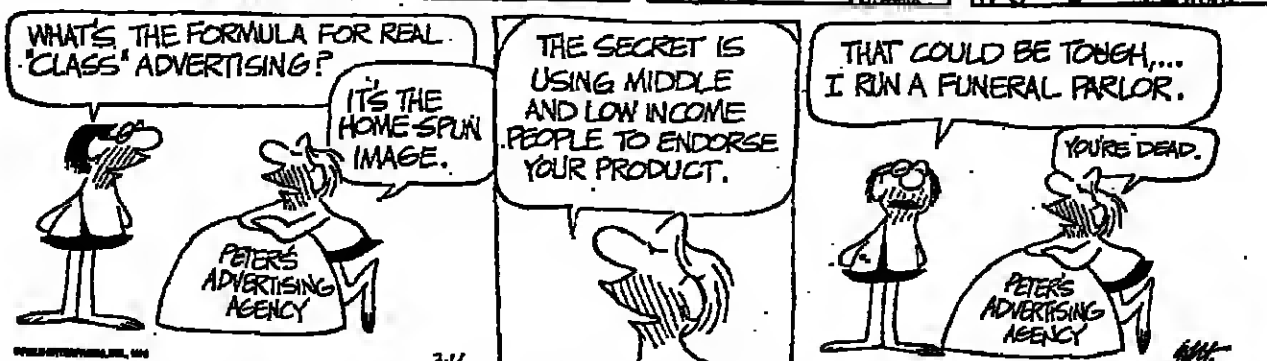
WEST EAST
♠ A103 ♠ J5
♥ A104 ♥ Q986
♦ Q1072 ♦ A5962
♣ 1053 ♣ 65

SOUTH
♠ K82
♥ VKJ872
♦ K
♣ K754

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

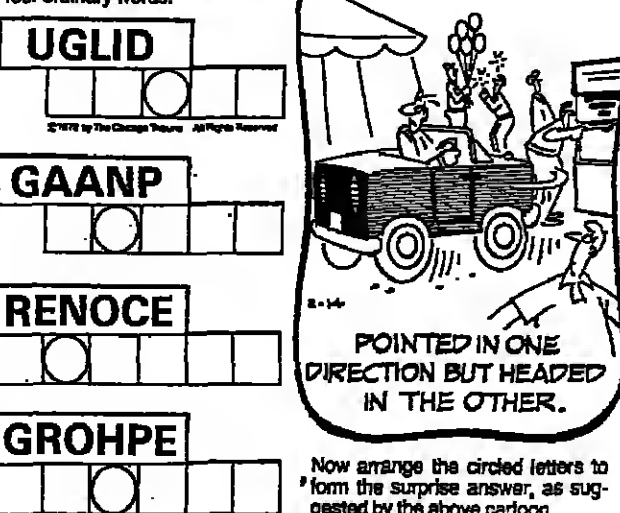
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	Pass	Pass


West led ♠A.



JUMBLE, THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXERT DANDY LIQUID RARELY
 Answer: "What do you have when I hit your car with

DENNIS THE MENACE



*IF I EVER GET ENGAGED...WHICH I WON'T...I'LL
BUY THE GIRL SOMETHIN' WE CAN BOTH ENJOY.*

Politics, Money Create Turmoil for Davis Cup

By Neil Andrus

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—Years after open tennis for amateurs and professionals, the Davis Cup has become a source of division in the United States and a political minefield in the rest of the world.

The cup's controversial South Africa link has become the focus of the political and money war in the declining fortunes of the United States and the British Commonwealth withdrew because of South Africa.

In many respects, the Davis Cup is the United Nations of sports. It is characterized by 101 different nationalities, 101 different philosophies, 101 different politics and power blocs. Unlike the International Olympic Committee, which is still managed by the sporting aristocracy, the cup has become the recognition vehicle for smaller nations out of the big picture in tournament competition.

And I'd like to see the players turn their back on the money angle for the little time that's involved in playing Davis Cup.

The political balance within the Davis Cup differs from that of most international sports bodies. A three-fourths majority is needed to reject a nation's entry, which explains how South Africa has managed to continue in Davis Cup competition despite almost universal rejection in other major international events.

This year Canada, Mexico and the British Commonwealth withdrew because of South Africa.

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Rager Governments

In many cases, said Hecourt Wood, chairman of the cup's national management committee, "Davis Cup matches are the only source of income for tennis federations. Most of their backing comes from the government, and governments naturally are eager to push the Davis Cup."

But in the United States, which has not captured the cup since 1972, it has clearly been overshadowed by the grand prize of the national sports effort.

price-money circuit. Many U.S. pros contend that the cup's newsworthy exposure in the United States is more negative than positive. Players, they say, are frustrated for skipping matches to receive more headlines than victories and political questions are more important than performances on the court.

Said Donald Dell, a Washington lawyer and former Davis Cup captain whose firm represents a number of U.S. players: "You have to recognize that the average American player in the top 50 wants to represent the United States and make a living at the same time. I don't believe USTA officials have been particularly good in trying to bring these two desires together."

USTA to Regroup

It was learned last week that the United States Tennis Association plans to reorganize its Davis Cup program, introducing among other things, annual contracts for top players.

The desire to represent one's country and also make a living have long since been brought together in some nations. Manuel Crumie received \$100,000 from the Spanish tennis federation to play Davis Cup and other special events for Spain last year. Adriano Panatta's Davis Cup contract with Italy was believed to be worth about \$75,000.

Not in money the only bargaining tool, Argentina considers the Davis Cup so important a part of its national sports effort



Brian Gottfried, who declined to join '78 U.S. team.

that Guillermo Vilas, the country's leading professional, was told three years ago that if he did not play the cup he faced automatic military service.

No such nationalistic edict restricted Jimmy Connors, Brian Gottfried, Eddie Dibbs and other top Americans. They are free to decide whether to accept the \$1,000 fee or to bypass the invitation.

The change in priorities for U.S. players has followed the growth of the professional game. Arthur Ashe, Clark Graebner, Stan Smith and Bob Lutz played six matches for the United States and regained the Davis Cup from Australia in 1968 on a budget of \$28 a day per player. Now, top U.S. pros and their agents quibble over who should serve as the team captain and how Davis Cup matches can be slotted into an overcrowded calendar.

Pistons Win; Lanier, King Are Ejected

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP).—

Four players fouled out, 33 free throws were taken, referees called 66 personal fouls and seven technicals, and a fight between Bob Lanier and Bernard King spilled over into the stands. It was a wild day in Fiserv Forum.

When the smoke cleared yesterday, the Detroit Pistons had a 130-125 victory over the New Jersey Nets, and the two team combatants were out dining together.

"I like Bernard, he's a good dude," said Lanier.

Lanier had not felt too kindly toward the Nets rookie with 9:49 to go in the second quarter. That is when the two players collided and King hurled the ball at Lanier, hitting him in the stomach.

Lanier charged after King, chasing him into the front row of the east stands at the Rutgers Athletic Center, with players from both teams in hot pursuit. No punches were thrown but Lanier ended up on top of King—and both were on top of a number of spectators.

Both players were ejected from the game.

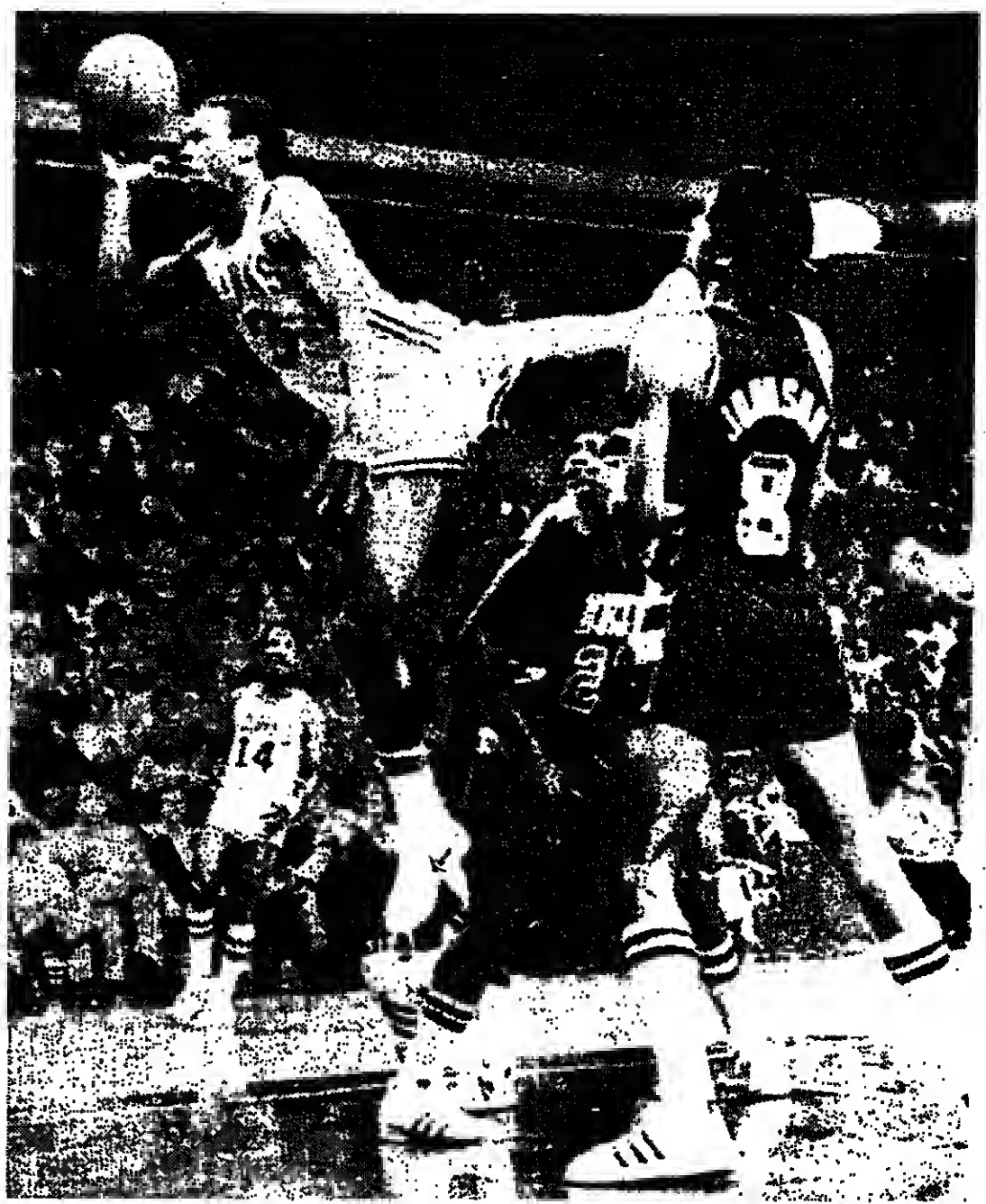
NCCA Tourney Scores

NEW YORK, March 13 (UPI).—Some say a touch of gray is becoming, but Indiana Coach Bob Knight and Duke's Bill Foster are going to have locks of white if their squads do not straighten out their act.

"I've always tried to be objective about the game of basketball," Knight said after a start. "Furman threw a scare into the 15th-ranked Hoosiers yesterday before dropping a 63-62 verdict at Charlotte, N.C. Furman was the team that deserved to win this basketball game."

In the other half of the Eastern regional doubleheader, Duke had similar problems with Rhode Island before winning by 63-62.

In the Midwest regional, Notre Dame beat Houston 100-77 and Louisville dumped St. John's, 76-66, in a doubleheader at Tulsa, Okla., while Utah topped Missouri, 86-78, in double overtime.



Atlanta Hawks' Eddie Johnson floats with unease during 98-93 victory over Milwaukee.

out by U.S. in Cup Tennis Fails to Dim Rivalry

By Steve Cady

HAVEN, March 13 (NYT).—The World Cup tennis between the United States and Australia, which has been the U.S. team's only triumph in the annual tennis competition, was, based on player ratings, an official announcement of the tournament sponsor, to be no.

Year at a Time. "It could get real good again," said Jimmy Connors, who has been the U.S. team's star since 1972. "We just have to have a great team now, have to take it one year at a time."

Gottfried and Roscoe

Tanner suffered the only defeat for the U.S. team, bowing yesterday to John Newcombe and Tony Roche, 7-6, 7-6.

The president of Aetna Life and Casualty, the event's sponsor, said that his company had no intention of terminating or changing the competition.

"We are convinced that the caliber of tennis played by both teams remains the best in the world," said William Bailey, "There may be changes in the format of play, but not in the American-Australian rivalry."

Possible Changes

Possible changes could include a higher percentage of doubles matches and the addition of women to the competition. The current seven-match format offers five singles and two doubles matches. Although Australia still holds a 5-4 overall lead, the United States has been dominant the last three years, winning by 6-1 in 1976 and by 7-0 last year.

Connors, increasing his singles record over that span to 6-0, was

at the top of his game yesterday against Alexander. From the start, when Connors broke him in the opening game, Alexander played with the resignation of a man clinging to a life raft in a storm. Time after time, the 26-year-old Aussie watched helplessly

as Connors drilled shots past him.

Only in the sixth game of the second set, when Alexander scored his lone service break of the match, did he appear competitive. But that brief flurry woke Connors up.

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Ray Knight of the Cincinnati Reds is tagged out at home plate by Pittsburgh Pirate catcher Ed Ott during exhibition game in Tampa, Fla. Knight tried to score from third on a fly ball to center by Dan Driessen.

Spring Training

Mets Start a New Era With Ghosts of Pennants Past

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—The New York Mets will not be sold, Charles Payson, their owner, told the players the other day. That would be reassuring except that they already have been.

Since the team broke camp in St. Petersburg last year, the club has disposed of Tom Seaver, John Matlack, Jerry Grote, Dave Kingman, John Miller and Felix Millan, not to mention Pepe Mariscal, Mike Phillips, Roy Siegel and Joe Torre, who remains in residence but no longer swings a bat.

By this means, management transformed a mediocre crew that had finished third in the National League East into a solid loser that ran last in its divisions and 11th in the league. That was the work of only one year. Go back to 1973, when the Mets came from last place in August to win the pennant, and the only players left are Tom Seaver, Ron Hodges, Jerry Koosman, who asked during the winter to be traded, and Bud Harrelson, who is asking that now.

Farther Back

Rusty Staub, who batted .433 in that 1973 World Series, Tom Seaver, Cleon Jones, Ken Boswell, Wayne Garrett and the rest are gone, along with a guy named Yogi Berra who was their manager.

Go farther back and you come up with names like Nolan Ryan and Ken Singleton, names not altogether unknown these days in Anaheim and Baltimore. However, it may be unfair to lay management with those early transactions. After all, Singleton was used as part payment for Staub, who was traded in turn for an eight-game winner named Mickey Lolich. And for Ryan and three others, the Mets got the services of Ferguson for a little while. Anyway, anybody makes mistakes.

The status of Bud Harrelson

dramatizes what has happened to one of baseball's most valuable properties. The Mets were not yet dry behind the franchise when they bought the Yankees, Cardinals and Cubs for the 18-year-old freshman at San Francisco State. They were still running a bold tenth in a 10-club league, were still beloved as the golden-hearted clowns of baseball, when he moved in as the regular shortstop and for 11 seasons in good times and bad, he was the core of the infield.

In 1969, when the Mets became the first expansion team to win it all, he was there helping them bring off the impossible dream. He was Seaver's roommate on the road and when Tom knew he was through with the club last June, it was Harrelson he thought about. "It tore my heart out," Seaver said after pitching

his last game for the Mets, "to think of leaving people like Bud Harrelson." Seaver went on to finish the season in Cincinnati as a 21-game winner but Harrelson had as tough a year as the team.

Let's Make a Deal

Then, in December, a television newsmagazine informed him that he had lost his job to Tim Lincecum, whom the Mets had just traded after trading him off five years earlier. Nobody in the office had had the grace to telephone the news. "I feel unwanted here," Bud said, and asked the Mets to trade him. He knows the end of the road is in sight and he says he could accept a substitute's role with a contending club. "But I don't like the vibrations in this camp," he said.

The Mets said they would try

to make a deal. If they succeed, then there will be three survivors from 1973, and before the summer is out, Koosman will be looking for a hole in the fence too. Jerry has made it clear that he wants to win, and he won't win often with the Mets.

Joe Torre talks of a "new era" for this team. He tells himself that with Willie Montanez, Elliott Maddox, Steve Henderson, Len Randle and Lee Mazzilli in the lineup, he'll get some runs and a good pitcher like Koosman won't lose 20 games again.

This winter, management dipped into the market for a hitter, or two but by that time the pitchers were gone. It probably isn't true that the people who run the Mets never learn. They're just a little slow about it.

Detroit Trounces Twins, 9-5, in 15-Hit Barrage

NEW YORK, March 13 (UPI).—

It's just the exhibition season, and every manager will tell you that winning or losing now does not matter, but there is something about the Detroit Tigers that could be opening eyes around the league.

Tim Lincecum and Jason Thompson smashed home runs for Detroit as the Tigers dumped the Minnesota Twins, 9-5, with a 15-hit attack yesterday.

Corcoran, who is battling newly acquired Charlie Spikes for the starting right-field job, accounted for four Detroit runs while Thompson went 3-for-4 and scored two runs.

Spikes, Ron Leflore, Lou Whitaker and Alan Trammell also had two hits each for Detroit. Leflore also stole three bases.

Jack Billingham, obtained in a trade with the Cincinnati Reds a week ago, made his debut in a Tiger uniform and held the Twins

to five hits and one run in the first three innings to pick up the victory.

Other Games

In other exhibition games, the New York Yankees beat Baltimore, 9-4. San Diego topped Oakland, 7-5. Cincinnati edged Pittsburgh, 5-3. Seattle drubbed California, 9-3. The Chicago White Sox routed Boston, 9-2. Texas nipped Montreal, 6-5. Kansas City defeated Philadelphia, 9-6. The New York Mets blanked St. Louis, 4-0. Houston stopped Toronto, 3-2, and Atlanta downed Los Angeles, 5-2.

The Chicago Cubs and San Francisco were washed out after three innings.

Jerry Turner's three-run triple led the Padres past the A's; Mike Lum's two-run, ninth-inning homer pushed the Reds past the Pirates.

Bob Stinson singled, scored three runs and drove in a fourth

to help the Mariners hand the Angels their first loss in five games. Lamar Johnson's two-run homer and Jorge Orta's bases-loaded double sparked the White Sox over the Red Sox.

Juan Beniquez smacked a two-run triple and Mike Hargrove added a solo homer to lead the Rangers to victory over the Expos. Jerry Terrell's game-winning RBI single gave the Royals a victory over the Phillies.

Steve Henderson hit a home run and drove in three while making three starting catches in left field to lead the Mets past the Cardinals. Jesus Alou's bases-loaded double in the ninth inning helped the Astros down the Blue Jays.

The Braves, using three walks and two wild pitches by Tommy John, scored three runs in the first inning to beat the Dodgers. It was the Braves' second straight win over the Dodgers.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Detroit 120, New Jersey 125 (Price 25). Douglas 25; Williamson 35, Jordan 25.

Atlanta 98, Milwaukee 93 (Cris 17, McMillan 18, Hayes 16, E. Johnson 16; Johnson 24, Winters 16).

Buffalo 94, Portland 90 (Smith 27, McVitt 21; Gross 18, T. Owens 16).

Philadelphia 105, Boston 103 (Collins 23, Erving 19, McIntosh 19; Cowens 20, Stacom 15).

Cleveland 85, Indiana 90 (Chones 19, Rouse 14, B. Smith 14; Edwards 22, Sobers 21).

Los Angeles 124, Phoenix 112 (Dantley 27, Abdul-Jabbar 22; Westphal 26, Davis 28).

Golden State 113, Kansas City 109 (Batty 31, Parker 20; Williamson 30; Birdsong 24, Burleson 16).

Denver 98, Chicago 95 (Thompson 32; Isel 18; Johnson 25; Russell 16).

San Antonio 91, Dallas 82 (Cris 17, McMillan 18, Hayes 16, E. Johnson 16; Johnson 24, Winters 16).

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	48	20	.697	—
New York	26	21	.557	10 1/2
Boston	24	34	.413	28 1/2
Buffalo	21	41	.341	33 1/2
New Jersey	17	53	.246	38 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	41	25	.621	—
Washington	35	30	.538	5 1/2
Atlanta	24	33	.42	

